

**Saddam receives Tunisian message**

NICOSIA (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had talks Saturday with Tunisian Justice Minister Chadi Mefati who gave him a message from President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali. Iraqi radio said the message dealt with "the close and brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries as well as the latest developments in the region. The Tunisian minister stressed that the Tunisian leadership and people supported Iraq in the face of threats at this decisive historic stage in the life of the Arab Nation." Tunisia's new Foreign Minister Habib Boulares conferred separately Thursday with his counterparts from Saudi Arabia and Italy, current president of the European Community, on efforts to resolve the Gulf crisis. Officials said Ben Ali was sending special envoys to Arab states, Europe, the United States and China on what they described as a mediation mission.

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**Bush to ask  
Congress to forgive  
Egypt's debt**

KENNEBUNKPORT (R) — U.S. President George Bush said Saturday he plans to recommend to Congress that Egypt's \$7-billion debt to the United States be forgiven to help it overcome grave financial problems worsened by the Gulf crisis.

Asked at a news conference what he planned to do, Bush said: "The steps that I'd have to take is to — to make any recommendations along that line to the United States Congress, and my instinct is to do that." Egypt had been a "stalwart" in the Gulf crisis, he added. "They do have grave financial problems, and I want very much to work with President Mubarak to alleviate these problems," he said.

**'Iraq begins  
food rationing'**

NEW YORK (R) — Iraq has set up food distribution centres and issued coupons to prepare for the start of food rationing Saturday, the New York Times reported. Quoting three unidentified U.S. government officials, the newspaper said Saturday that Baghdad also was urging city dwellers to join relatives in the countryside. Strained by a U.N. trade embargo, Baghdad has already been informally rationing food by limiting the quantities it released to stores from stockpiles, the officials said. The government has been issuing food coupons and setting up food distribution centres in preparation, they said.

**Qatar opens air  
base to U.S. jets**

DOHA (R) — Twenty-four U.S. F-16 fighters began joint exercises Saturday with the 13-Mirage air force of Qatar, a tiny emirate which was the last of the Gulf Arab states to open its bases to American forces during the crisis over Kuwait. "We are mixed up whether we like it or not," Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmad Al Kuwari, commander of the Qatari air force, told the first Western journalists ever to visit his only airbase. "We are in the middle of it. We are a target," he told reporters accompanying visiting British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

**Iraq: \$25 oil  
after Gulf crisis**

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Saturday it expected crude oil prices not to fall below \$25 per barrel even after the Gulf crisis. Iranian Television quoted Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh as saying: "We hope that with the resolution of the crisis, \$25 per barrel will be observed as the minimum price." Aqazadeh was speaking on a live programme on Tehran Radio, said the television, monitored in Cyprus. Oil prices have dropped about \$5 from peaks of more than \$31 after last month's seizure of Kuwait by Iraq, both key members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

**Pakistani  
'ready-to-die' troops  
in S. Arabia**

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan began sending troops to Saudi Arabia Saturday, their commander calling them "soldiers of Islam" ready to die for a cause. The first batch of about 350 men flew to the southern Saudi base of Khartoum, and Pakistani army officials said more were likely to leave later in the day and the full force of a 5,000-strong infantry brigade would be moved in a few days. The troops chanted "Allah-o-Akbar" before boarding a Saudi Airlines TriStar in full battle dress and carrying only small arms.

## China, Soviet Union insist on peaceful end to Gulf crisis

HARBIN, China (R) — China and the Soviet Union Saturday insisted that peaceful means be used to solve the Gulf crisis and prevent it from escalating into war.

Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze emerged from three hours of talks here with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen and told journalists the two nations were willing to cooperate in defusing the crisis by peaceful methods.

"We did not have any disagreements," said Shevardnadze of talks in this northeastern Chinese city.

"We both support peaceful means and peaceful channels to solve the Gulf crisis," he added but stopped short of directly condemning the use of force in the region.

Both China and the Soviet Union voted for a United Nations resolution allowing the multinational force in the Gulf to use military muscle to enforce an economic embargo on Iraq and Kuwait.

China said later that it was opposed to the use of force. Foreign diplomats say the Soviet Union is leaning further towards adopting a stance less belligerent than the United States and nearer to China's.

Qian said differences of opinion did exist among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council but that Moscow and Beijing were "nearly identical."

"The present task is that parties should avoid the use of force to prevent an acceleration into violent war," Qian said in a separate meeting with journalists.

The Security Council has demanded the withdrawal of Iraqi forces which invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Qian said the differences among the permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — were that some nations advocated the use of limited force while China was dead set against it.

Both foreign ministers stressed the importance of an Arab settlement to the Gulf crisis but did not elaborate on what peaceful means they would be willing to pursue.

### Sino-Soviet cooperation

Qian ruled out military cooperation with Moscow but the ministers said they intended to keep open a triangle of frequent contacts with the United States.

Shevardnadze goes on from China to North Korea and Japan.

## Hrawi troops seen poised to launch assault on Aoun

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian-backed Lebanese soldiers loyal to President Hafez Al Assad, who pledged to provide the Christian government with "any assistance needed to extend its authority over the whole of Lebanon."

"Aoun controls about 40 per cent of the enclave after an eight-month power struggle with Christian militia chief Samir Geagea for control of the territory.

The general refuses to recognise Hrawi, who was elected Nov. 24 to implement an Arab League-brokered peace plan to end Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war.

Aoun rejects the plan because it does not guarantee the withdrawal of 40,000 Syrian troops deployed in Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

Hrawi has sacked Aoun as interim prime minister and army commander. But the general refuses to step down or hand over the ruined presidential palace that is a symbol of constitutional authority in Lebanon.

Voice of the Nation, along with other radio stations and Beirut newspapers, predicted that Hrawi's troops and Syrian forces

would soon launch an assault to evict Aoun from Baabda if he refused to move out peacefully.

The Al Safir daily said civilians were fleeing Baabda and its Aoun-controlled environs because they feared an attack was likely.

Aoun commands around 19,000 mainly Christian troops. It was not immediately clear how many troops the Syrians were deploying around the enclave, but they have thousands of men available.

Hrawi's forces comprise some 20,000 Muslim troops commanded by Gen. Emil Lahoud. But they are poorly equipped.

Geagea, Aoun's Christian rival and commander of the Lebanese Forces militia, has at least 6,000 hardcore fighters plus thousands of reservists at his disposal.

It was not clear whether Geagea, who has said he accepts the peace plan, would participate in an offensive against the general.

One security source said Hrawi's government was "determined to finish Aoun's mutiny in September, either peacefully or militarily."

The Voice of the Nation radio said Aoun has ringed his headquarters in the shell-wrecked presidential palace in Beirut's eastern Baabda suburb with tanks to confront any attack.

The build-up followed a summit in Damascus Wednesday be-

## Arab League statement on Kuwait

CAIRO (R) — Partial text of Arab League foreign ministers' resolution on Kuwait.

(Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Mauritania, Yemen and the PLO did not take part. Libya recorded reservations on the resolutions.)

The Arab League council... had decided:

To condemn the Iraqi authorities' breaching of international laws on the treatment of civilians in Kuwaiti territory which has succumbed to Iraqi military occupation.

To demand that the Iraqi authorities provide the utmost degree of protection of all civilians present in territories under Iraqi occupation.

To demand that the Iraqi authorities not alter the demographic makeup of the Kuwaiti territory...

To hold Iraq responsible for damage resulting from the invasion of Kuwait and the actions of Iraqi troops, emphasising the legitimate right of Kuwaitis and other nationalities, harmed to receive just compensation for damage and loss...

To request the Iraqi authorities not to hinder the legitimate right of citizens of other countries in both Kuwait and Iraq to leave at any time they choose.

To urge the Iraqi authorities to fulfill international obligations to citizens of other countries in providing appropriate protection to them and ensure the safety of their lives and property, and keep them away from the danger of being subject to military operations.

To hold the Iraqi authorities completely responsible for the lives and property of citizens of other countries...

To condemn the practices of the Iraqi authorities including the damaging of real estate and transportable property owned by the Kuwaiti government and of public and private bureaus and companies and Arab and international organisations and their branches operating in Kuwait, and the violation of their property, funds or deposits in any form or moving them outside the State of Kuwait.

To hold Iraq responsible for compensating damage or losses resulting from the Iraqi invasion or occupation of Kuwait...

To affirm the legality of diplomatic and consular missions accredited to the State of Kuwait continuing their operations and enjoying the complete sanctity of their premises and persons...

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77711-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:46 ... Karat Programme review  
15:48 ... Children programme  
15:50 ... Local football  
16:00 ... News summaries  
16:10 ... Local programme  
16:15 ... Programme review  
16:30 ... News in Arabic  
16:35 ... Arabic series  
21:45 ... Programme review  
21:45 ... Local programme  
22:00 ... News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:45 ... Cartoons  
18:10 ... Documentaries  
18:15 ... News in French  
18:30 ... News in Hebrew  
18:35 ... Various programme  
18:45 ... News in Arabic  
18:50 ... Hey Dad  
19:10 ... Documentaries  
19:20 ... News in English  
19:30 ... This Air

### PRAYER TIMES

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swielet, Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 62490

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrance Church Tel. 62336

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623341

Anglican Church Tel. 623343, Tel. 623341

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Amman International Church Tel. 633326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 615151 & 654932

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

RJD: Dr. Lawrence Hulal

Al Sharqa Pharmacy

ZARQA: Dr. Salama Abu Adileh

Khalifeh Pharmacy

Company

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12:35 ... 'Av

16:11 ... Maghrib

19:25 ... Isha

20:25 ... Maghrib

Isha

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department . . . . . 601111

Civil Defence Immediate Rescue . . . . . 630341

Civil Defence Emergency . . . . . 630342

Desert Police . . . . . 621111

Desert Police Tel. 621111, 637779

Fire Department . . . . . 601209

Police Bank . . . . . 751122

Highway Police . . . . . 643402

Traffic Police . . . . . 863390

Police Security Department . . . . . 603021

Hotel Complaints . . . . . 603000

Post Complaints . . . . . 601176

Water and Sewerage . . . . . 601176

Complaints . . . . . 607447

Animal Municipal Complaince . . . . . 737111

Dr. Khalil Al Jabel . . . . . 1-1

Firas pharmacy . . . . . 637332

Ferdous pharmacy . . . . . 637336

AI Asqa pharmacy . . . . . 637335

Nasrullah pharmacy . . . . . 636711

AI Salam pharmacy . . . . . 636731

Yacoub pharmacy . . . . . 636495

Shakhsan pharmacy . . . . . 637061

Min. max. temp.

Amman . . . . . 22/27

Aqaba . . . . . 24/31

Desert . . . . . 27/32

Jordan Valley . . . . . 23/33

6:30 AM . . . . . 23/33

6:30 PM . . . . . 23/33

7:30 PM . . . . . 23/33

8:30 PM . . . . . 23/33

9:30 PM . . . . . 23/33

10:30 PM . . . . . 23/33

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# Home News

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## 14 dead, 187 injured on the road in a week

AMMAN (Petra) — Fourteen citizens died and 187 others were injured in car accidents which took place in the Kingdom in the period from Aug. 16 to Aug. 25, according to Public Security Department (PSD) sources.

The sources said 388 car accidents occurred in this period compared to 422 in the week before. Casualties increased by 7 and injuries dropped by 30 compared to the same period.

The Traffic Department's statistics showed that the number of cars damaged in this period reached 658, less by 51 cars than the week before.

Statistics show that 237 accidents occurred in Amman, 37 in

Irbid, 35 in the Badia region, 25 in Aqaba, 13 in Balqa, 13 in Karak, seven in Mafraq, three in Madaba and one in Tafilah.

The Badia region witnessed a rise in the number of car accidents, with 25 accidents taking place, causing the death of 5 persons and the injury of 38. The PSD sources attributed this rise to the extensive influx of evacuees coming into Jordan and thus leading to increase in the traffic in desert areas.

The PSD sources headed a call to drivers not to exceed speed limits and to abide by traffic regulations and called Arab and foreign citizens in Jordan to abide by Jordanian regulations.

## Seminar reviews role of animal breeding on economy

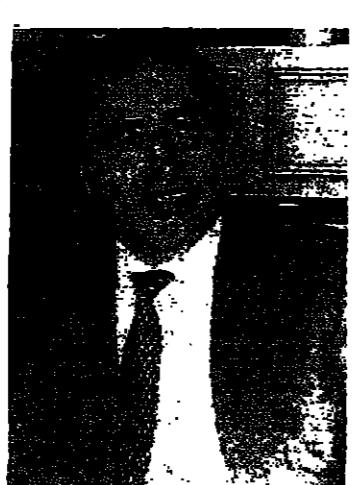
AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's livestock wealth is considered one of the Kingdom's strategic production sectors, playing a basic role in the national economy and accounting for 40 per cent of the total revenues if farming of nearly JD 90 million, Minister of Agriculture Saleem Arabyat said Saturday.

He said that the livestock business was of great importance for Jordan; "the country at present depends, to a great extent, on imports of lean meat and dairy products whose total cost constitute a heavy burden on the country's balance of trade," the minister said at the opening of a seminar for 50 veterinarian nurses employed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

At the two-week seminar the participants will be lectured and discuss animal diseases, diagnosing diseases taking samples for laboratory tests and a general study of diseases common to man and animal.

Jordan annually consumes 57,000 tonnes of poultry meat of which it produces 43,000 tonnes and consumes 350 million table eggs, all of which produced locally, the minister pointed out.

According to Arabyat, Jordan's annual consumption of lean meat is estimated at 37,840 tonnes annually of which only 9,400 tonnes are produced locally, con-



Saleem Arabyat

## Committee starts awareness programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee set up by the Professional Association to provide guidance to the public on means of dealing with the effects of the Gulf crisis has embarked on a comprehensive programme in this respect, covering such matters like water, health and economic issues.

Dr. Mousa Abu Hamid, who chairs the committee, said that a sub-committee on health had worked out a special programme dealing with means of providing first aid during emergencies, and that plan would be published soon.

The sub-committee on roads and water has prepared a booklet, providing guidance and instructions to members of the public in shelters and a total of 100,000 copies will be soon distributed to the public.

Meanwhile a committee set up by the Professional Association is

continuing to provide meals to expatriates arriving in Jordan from Kuwait on their way home.

Nearly 9,000 light meals are being distributed in this programme on a daily basis.

Civil defence training programmes have meanwhile been going on in different parts of the Kingdom. Reports from Madaba, Zarqa, and Karak said thousands of people had been receiving training in first aid, fire fighting and rescue operations.

In Irbid new civil defence training centres were opened to face the large turnout of citizens at training centres. Director of the Civil Defence Department in Irbid Governorate said 16 new centres were opened in several villages, raising the total number of the training centres in the governorate to 75. He said the total number of citizens so far trained reached 5,170.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### 1,600 evacuees enrol in UNRWA schools

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 1,600 Palestinian refugee children evacuated from Kuwait, have been admitted to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) schools in Jordan, a spokesman for UNRWA field office in Amman has said. The source expected the number of evacuate students to increase within the next few days and said that UNRWA had taken the necessary measures to deal with the situation arising from the Gulf crisis. UNRWA runs 197 schools in Jordan, attended by 135,000 students.

**3 ships dock at Aqaba, 2 leave**

AMMAN (Petra) — Three vessels docked at Aqaba Port Saturday and two others left the port, according to Jordanian Ports Corporation. One of the vessels that arrived Saturday was to load phosphate for China while the other two were carrying various products imported by Jordan, the corporation statement said. The two vessels that left the port, the statement added, had brought shipments of various goods. It said that three ferries boats, carrying vehicles and passengers, had left the port for Sinai.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- \* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- \* Exhibition displaying posters on control measures of each sector of the environment (air, land and water) at the British Council.

## Jordan to outline educational plans at UNESCO meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan left for Geneva Saturday to take part in a general meeting by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on Monday to discuss education issues.

The meeting, which is expected to open Monday, will discuss the eradication of illiteracy; the Jordanian delegation is expected to submit a report on the Kingdom's programmes for the eradication of illiteracy and on ways of overhauling the educational system in Jordan.

The general UNESCO meeting, expected to last seven days, is being attended by ministers of education of UNESCO member nations.

Before leaving for Geneva Hamdan issued a circular to all education departments in Jordan to participate in the "world literary day" on Sept. 8. "Students and citizens should be oriented on the problems resulting from

illiteracy and its adverse effects on socio-economic developments," the minister said.

He said that all concerned departments were required to urge adults without basic education to join the literacy centres.

In a separate circular the minister said that all literacy and adult education centres, which number about 300, will be open for basic courses as of Sept. 15, 1990.

He said that all centres should make preparations for the coming course which provides basic education to the illiterates and should make available books and stationery.

Adult and literacy courses are given free by the Ministry of Education in bid to reduce the number of illiterates in Jordan, which now stands at nearly 20 per cent, to around 10 per cent by year 2000, according to Ministry of Education officials.

Last January Hamdan called on all illiterate citizens in Jordan to join the literacy and adult education centres. He said that

illiteracy was a social danger and eradicating this danger was a national responsibility.

According to the minister, this year the anniversary is of special importance since 1990 was declared by the United Nations to be the year of eradication of illiteracy and of international cooperation to provide education for all.

The need for national programmes for the eradication of illiteracy was stressed by a world conference on "education for all" held in Thailand last March.

Dr. Hamdan is accompanied to the Geneva meeting by a three-member delegation. One members is Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of educational planning at the Ministry of Education, who said that the Geneva meeting was expected to discuss education strategies in the world and ways of providing education for all, especially to children aged 6-16.

Jordan's endeavours to promote education, Jaradat said, will be outlined at the general conference.

## Jordan's firms stand to lose \$280m from Iraq sanctions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian factories and other businesses stand to lose not less than \$280 million in exports to Iraq and Kuwait annually as a result of the embargo imposed on Iraq, and there is urgent need for the Jordanian government to act promptly to overcome difficulties arising from the situation, according to the Jordanian Exporters Association.

"Should the Iraqi markets remain closed, Jordan will lose up to \$200 million worth of exported products and is bound to lose \$80 million worth of goods normally exported to Kuwait," said the association in a statement Saturday.

It said that with the closure of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti markets nearly 35 factories and companies, whose combined capital amounts to JD 72 million, have been severely hit.

"These factories' total exports to Iraqi and Kuwaiti markets from the beginning of 1990 and until the outbreak of the Gulf crisis amounted to \$40 million," the statement said.

Apart from the \$200 million annual losses in exports, Jordan

lost about \$925 million from transit business, according to the memorandum.

Coinciding with the statement, a bulletin issued by the Amman Financial Market (AFM) Saturday showed a considerable decline in the volume of shares traded in the past month. The bulletin said the total volume of trading in August 1990 stood at JD 8,791,558, down from JD 36,125,394 in the same month of 1989, registering a drop of 75.7 per cent.

The bulletin said that the total number of shares traded at the AFM was 3,676,533 shares compared to 16,480,995 shares in the same month of last year, registering a decline of 77.7 per cent.

The bulletin showed that the total number of contracts concluded last month was 6,181 contracts compared to 18,223 in August of 1989, registering a drop of 66.1 per cent.

The decline in the share trading business at the AFM was naturally attributable to the current situation in the Gulf.

The Prince briefed Summaroga on plans taken by the government to put up and feed the evacuees until they leave the country and discussed with the ICRC chief the basic needs for the various nationals in transit through Jordanian territories.

As Summaroga left for home after inspecting ICRC plans to help the Kingdom a Red Cross plane laden with 40 tonnes of relief supplies landed in Amman. ICRC sources told the Jordan Times that the shipment comprised medicine, cooking utensils, basic food, tents and other necessities.

The Prince said that Jordan was in need of volunteers to distribute food supplies and offer other basic services to the evacuees, and requires more tents, blankets, and medical supplies.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday receives Cornelio Summaroga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (Petra photo)

## Prince Hassan appeals for international aid for evacuees

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday appealed to international organisations to extend all possible assistance to Jordan to help it shoulder the heavy responsibility of caring for the thousands of refugees flooding the Kingdom from the Gulf region.

The Regent, who spoke at a meeting with the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Cornelio Summaroga, underlined the importance of cooperation among international organisations to provide humanitarian assistance to the thousands of refugees now in Jordan.

Summaroga reviewed with Prince Hassan Jordan's plans to accommodate and transport the evacuees, and paid tribute to various Jordanian authorities, especially to the Public Security Department, for their handling of the situation.

The Prince briefed Summaroga on plans taken by the government to put up and feed the evacuees until they leave the country and discussed with the ICRC chief the basic needs for the various nationals in transit through Jordanian territories.

Prince Hassan said that by noon Friday there were at least 70,000 evacuees, 25 per cent of whom were women and children.

The Regent expected tens of thousands of evacuees to cross into Jordan from Iraq through the Ruweisah border point in the coming few days.

Prince Hassan said that the situation was becoming extremely serious with regard to accommodation and transportation of the evacuees who, he said, could reach millions rather than thousands should the crisis remain unresolved.

He said that Jordan was in need of volunteers to distribute food supplies and offer other basic services to the evacuees, and requires more tents, blankets, and medical supplies.

The United States has also contributed \$250,000 to the International Organisation of Migration to support its efforts to repatriate persons displaced by the Gulf crisis.

In a bid to help the plight of refugees in Jordan, the United States is purchasing 20,000 metric tonnes of rice and 5,000 metric tonnes of vegetable oil to assist in meeting the food requirements of displaced persons from Iraq and Kuwait. These commodities, valued at some \$12-\$13 million (including sea freight), will arrive in the region in mid-October and will be used to meet requirements at that time or to replace stocks previously released for this purpose. The food may be used to feed displaced persons arriving in either Jordan, Egypt, or Turkey. Most of these displaced persons are from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. The final destination of these commodities will be coordinated with the World Food Programme.

The United States is making arrangements to fly another 500 tents to Jordan. These supplies are expected to arrive Sept. 3. These tents are in addition to the 500 tents and 15,000 water bottles which arrived in the Kingdom Aug. 26, part of one million dollars in assistance the United States has made available to Jordan to meet urgent humanitarian needs associated with the influx of displaced persons into the country. In addition, 9,000 pre-packaged meals have been made available.

The United States has also contributed \$250,000 to the International Organisation of Migration to support its efforts to repatriate persons displaced by the Gulf crisis.

years and can be extended to another year, maximum, taking into consideration that it can be taken in different periods of time.

According to the amendment, the employee can take leave through a decision by a minister if it is less than one year and through the Prime Minister,

It also stipulates that the leave should not be more than three

## APPEAL

### MILK & MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN OF IRAQ

An appeal directed to the human conscience all over the world, starting from Jordan.

From the children of Jordan to fathers and mothers wherever they are.

The children of Jordan from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) who are aware there is still a responsive human conscience appeal to all citizens in Jordan, to the local, Arab, regional and international organisations and institutions and the world child organisations and to leaders of the world's countries to end injustice against the children of Iraq who are threatened with being deprived of bread, milk and medicine.

The children of Jordan demand all to implement the principles of the international declaration on children's rights which provides for protecting and taking care of children under all circumstances, in all times and in the days of war and peace alike. The principles of the international declaration on the children's rights by which all the world abide by linking between these rights and the child's basic needs. The declaration's provisions under articles No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 guarantee the protection and welfare of children as well as social, food, and educational security and their right to grow up in healthy conditions in the times of war, peace and disasters.

The children of Jordan appeal for providing milk, food and medicine supplies for the children of Iraq.

This appeal comes on the eve of convening the world summit for children in which many leaders of the world's countries will take part to protect childhood.

As we head our call from the General Union of Voluntary Services in Jordan we appeal to fathers and mothers to respond favourably to this call. Let us share our food together.

**Cash and in-kind donations are received at the following centres:**

**The General Union of Voluntary Societies - Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 634001, 634009, 630398.**

Tel. 639555

**GUVS - Amman Governorate ..... (02)242518**

(09)981712

**GUVS - Zarqa Governorate ..... (05)555285**

(03)351169

**GUVS - Balqa Governorate ..... (03)32477**

(03)316130

**GUVS - Karak Governorate ..... (04)342365**

(04)432040

**GUVS - Ma'an Governorate ..... (04)432040**

(04)432040

**GUVS - Tafila Governorate ..... (04)432040**

**GUVS - Mafraq Governorate ..... (04)432040**

**Donations are received daily until 7:00 p.m.**

## Deputy returns after American tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Parliament member Dr. Fawzi Tucimah Saturday returned to Amman after a month-long visit to the United States during which he gave various lectures on the current situation in the Middle East.

During his stay Dr. Tucimah

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## Away from the brink

THOSE who were expecting a breakthrough from the Iraq-U.N. talks in Amman over the past two days are in for a little disappointment. The talks ended inconclusively. That does not mean breakthroughs should have been expected in the first place, given the nature of and circumstances surrounding the talks between the U.N. secretary general and the Iraqi foreign minister. And then the inconclusive outcome does not mean that the dialogue that has been started has ended in deadlock either.

Javier Perez de Cuellar came here with a mandate: to discuss the implementation of U.N. resolutions on the Gulf crisis. He, being the experienced and able diplomat that he is, surely did not expect Tareq Aziz to tell him "fine, we'll comply with whatever the Security Council has decided." The issues at hand are of course much more complex than that. Iraq has on its agenda more points than what the U.S. and other members of the Security Council would like it to have. Mr. Aziz did a good job explaining his country's position to representatives of the world media yesterday.

It is true that many of us were encouraged by what we heard from the two statesmen following their first day of talks on Friday. But we are not less discouraged by what happened yesterday.

It would be difficult to guess what is on the U.N. secretary general's mind before he meets the journalists today. However, it should not be altogether impossible to expect from him words of optimism and encouragement. After all, the man, having listened to and understood the Iraqi position, will try to give peace a chance. This is basically his mission.

How he will do that is the question that has to be asked. The answer will largely depend, of course, on whether the other side is willing to listen and to what extent.

If President Bush has not made up his mind to start a shooting war against Iraq, then there is every possibility that Mr. Perez de Cuellar might be able to find the right opening for talking him into a quiet dialogue with the Iraqis. The standoff in the Gulf should make little sense if neither side will budge on their position.

There were two encouraging signs yesterday that the U.S. might not want to go to war anytime soon. The first was a statement made by Saudi Arabia's third man, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, to the effect that his country would not allow the Americans to attack Iraq from its territories. And the second is the announcement that President Bush and Gorbachev were going to meet on September 9. In addition, there is the waiting period for the report of the U.N. secretary-general to be submitted to the Security Council. If this report should have an impact, this would be the time to make it most effective.

The situation of course remains potentially very dangerous. But to say that the Amman talks have not brought us a step away from the brink of war, and closer to de-escalation, is a misreading of the situation.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTRIES

THE United States does not wish to see Javier Perez de Cuellar succeed in his mission, and therefore, it has provided him with rude and impossible conditions to be submitted to Tareq Aziz at the Amman meeting, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The paper noted that Washington has been offering conflicting views and justifications for sending its troops and naval forces to the Gulf, claiming at the beginning that these forces were to defend Saudi Arabia against Iraqi aggression, then announcing that they are for forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and for destroying Iraq's power. Furthermore, the paper said, Washington has reportedly refused all Iraqi bids to settle the issue. According to Monte Carlo radio Iraq had agreed to withdraw from Kuwait on condition that foreign forces leave Saudi Arabia, that Iraq be given control of the Rumailah oil field with an end to the current blockade, the paper said. Although Washington does not want a settlement, at least the European countries like France and the Soviet Union want to see peace prevailing in the Gulf and they ought to come up with constructive ideas to help the U.N. Secretary General defuse the crisis, said the paper. Washington's attitude and its ultimatum for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait in three days time, said the paper, ought to prompt other countries of the world to support a peaceful plan advocated by Arab heads of state to end the problem in the Gulf.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily criticises Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national airline, for discrimination in the distribution of duties for hostesses aboard its aircraft. Non-Jordanian foreign stewardesses employed by RJ, Nazli says, have been relieved of the duty of serving aboard planes heading for Gulf states in view of the current political situation there and for fear that their presence could be dangerous to their lives. The writer notes that only Jordanian hostesses have been assigned the duty of serving aboard planes operating between Amman and Gulf cities, and says that the RJ management should be fairer in dealing with this situation. Since Jordanian and non-Jordanian stewardesses are both employed by the national airlines, they must be assigned duty on equitable basis, says the writer. Safety and protection measures offered to the foreign hostesses, he says, should also be available at the same level and degree to Jordanian hostesses.

Al Dastour daily criticised the Arab League for taking decisions that can only serve the objectives of the United States. Jordan supports the Arab League and its various organisations, and has been contributing to the league's operations and participating in its success in a number of fields, but it cannot accept the idea of seeing the Arab League transformed into a chamber annexed to the White House, said the paper. Jordan absented itself from the foreign ministers meeting under the Arab League in Cairo because it can by no means support an American-Israeli alliance in the Gulf, said the paper. Jordan, the paper added, can by no means join the chorus of those propagating the views and the instructions given by Bush and Margaret Thatcher; and can only feel pained to see the United States dominating the meetings of the Arab League.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Sanctions hurt Jordan more than Iraq

AFTER ten years of full economic cooperation between Jordan and Iraq, the two economies became almost integrated. The inter-dependence between the two countries became apparent in the extensive exchange of goods and services and the preferential treatment that Jordanian products enjoyed in Iraq.

Up to 15 per cent variation of price was tolerated by Iraq, which gave Jordanian products a clear edge over foreign competition in the vast Iraqi market.

Around 12.4 per cent of Jordan's labour force is engaged in producing goods and ser-

vices for export to Iraq. That portion of Jordan's manpower will become unemployed if Jordan has to lose its Iraqi market.

Some 3.7 per cent of Jordan's labour force is engaged in transit business to Iraq. That portion of Jordan's manpower will also become unemployed if Jordan has to give up its transit business to Iraq.

Thus the adherence by Jordan to economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations against Iraq will add around 16.1 percentage points to unemployment which is already in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent, to make it over 36 per cent.

If half of the Jordanian expatriates working in Kuwait would lose their jobs there, and return to Jordan, unemployment will rise to over 44 per cent. The question is how would any financial compensation make good these irreparable and far-reaching social and political damages.

The other side of the above calculations is that the Jordanian economy will lose in one strike no less than one fifth of the gross domestic product. But that is only the direct losses. Indirect losses are enormous. When industry and transport sectors lose that

much, other sectors will suffer as well. The overall damage is between \$1.5 to \$2 billion annually.

But that is not all. The loss of Iraq as a source of our oil at concessionary price would cost Jordan around \$280 million a year. The loss of expatriates remittances from Kuwait would cost \$300 million, and the debt repayment of Iraq would cost \$310 million, a total of \$890 million, or around one fifth of the economy.

What about compensation? The Jordanian government submitted that the minimum requirement for aid would be \$2 billion, but this is only lip service. No comprehensive

compensation package has been offered to Jordan, and the little talk about compensation is quoting minor amounts on temporary basis.

In other terms Jordan's boycotting Iraq is much more damaging than the United States boycotted the whole world. As a matter of fact Iraq's imports from Jordan and exports to the Kingdom make one third of our gross national product; that is relatively equal to 150 per cent of American

trade exchange with the whole world.

Even with compensation, the Jordanian people are against the sanctions because no one with a trace of humanity or nationalism would wholeheartedly cooperate in starving the children and poor families in Iraq to death until they submit to the demands of the U.S.

Jordan does not produce or supply Iraq with any thing of strategic value. Jordanian exports to Iraq comprise fruits, vegetables, medicines, doors, house appliances, furniture, soap, clothing and the like. The sanctions hurt Jordan much more than Iraq.

## Britain's democratic principles and the Middle East

By Izzat Dajani

*The writer is honorary consul general of the Republic of Seychelles in Jordan. He is also an executive member of the Cultural Committee of the Jordan-British Society. Mr. Dajani contributed this article to the Jordan Times.*

THE idiosyncrasy in the Western world has become so appalling that the truth has become masked with strange ideals. There is constant talk concerning the interests of the U.S. and Britain, the safeguarding of Western needs, and the fostering of Western-style democracy in the developing world. However, it is not succinct where the Western interests end so those of the developing world can start. In many parts of the Arab World, governance is somewhat divorced from the aspirations, interests and general consensus of the populace. Most governments were either self-appointed through revolutionary takeovers, or were superimposed by colonial powers in the area.

Jordan, a unique and acclaimed democracy in the Arab World, feels particularly "injured" by the British attitude in the current Gulf crisis. The rhetoric in the British press calls for the destruction of the Iraqi fire

power, the retreat of the Iraqi occupying forces from Kuwait, the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti government and eventually the removal of "tyrant" Saddam Hussein due to his expansionist policies and his possession of chemical weapons. To a naive reader and observer, and some how justified. However, to most Jordanians and Arabs, they represent a paradigm in hypocrisy and short-sightedness. Britain, with its declining influence on the U.S.-led West and hence their rights were curtailed to an absolute minimum. It was only when the political "stability" was shaken, whereby energy supply to the West appeared threatened, combined with personal egoism, that suddenly Arab legitimacy in that part of the Arab World became recognisable. Needless to say Israel's influence in escalating the issue to alarming dimensions has also been forgotten or ignored.

The legitimacy of the Kuwaiti government is very subjective in term and meaning. In my understanding, legitimacy stems from the seal of approval by the people in any one country, even if it were "Arab." It is up to the people to choose who governs even if their national consensus opts for a government that exemplifies and fulfills their own national interests without much prejudice to the legitimate needs of energy for every country in the world, and not just those of Britain and the U.S. This is fundamental in the rules of the game of democracy.

Israel's record of chemical arsenals is in no way as serious as Israel's buildup of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological capabilities. Since Israel used "napalm bombs" in its wars with the Arab World, there is no reason to believe that nuclear and other weaponry will not be used. Furthermore, Israel rejected, and still does, all international requests to abide by international law and rule and allow inspection of its nuclear plants. The international silence on such Israeli abhorrence of the world order will prove regrettable one day, and hopefully will not be too late then. Yet Israel is acclaimed to be the only democracy in the Middle East. Time may prove, much to the world's disbelief, otherwise.

Speaking of removing Saddam

Hussein from office because he is a "tyrant" is the epitome of the ludicrous world we live in. This world will be full of "tyrants" that should be removed whenever national policy and interests do not coincide and agree with other countries. It is interesting to note that the developing world is showing better signs of political maturity than many countries in the West, since their leadership are not called "tyrants" that should be removed" though differences with policies, needs and aspirations between the Western and developing world are as wide and diverse as ever.

There seems to be a constant failure by Britain and many Western countries to explain why President Saddam Hussein is an Arab hero to the Arab population at large irrespective of the official positions in various Arab countries. Saddam is looked upon as the new "renaissance" hero in the Arab World as he was able to highlight the injustice inflicted upon people in this supposedly free world, and between the haves and have-nots. People needed to speak out as they witnessed the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe. They were constantly denied what others were constantly supported to obtain. The world's insensitivity to the needs of the area is amenable to the changes witnessed in this region.

There is an abundance of examples of Arab grievances across the years, but the students of history in the Western world seem to be few if any. President Saddam portrays what the majority sees as right and just but let alone and further denied. He represents the only balance of power in the Middle East as Iraq is the real and only deterrent to the expansionist Israeli and Zionist policies. He represents a key element of support to the Palestinians who are subjected to the utmost of unfairness, injustice and inhumanity in their forced evacuation from the Palestinian land to be replaced by Sovie and other Jewish immigrants.

If Britain's Mrs. Thatcher speaks of principles then she must apply them across the board and not just when personal interests dictate. She needs to co-opt righteousness, rather than mask truth and justice. The rhetoric has to stop so that there is no dichotomy of interests: speaking of democracy and justice on the one hand, and doing it when and where it proves unsatisfactory on the other. Mrs. Thatcher should apply the same principles to other countries for what she preaches at home if Britain were to remain a great democracy admired by all nations, and by Jordan in particular.

## Mohawk Indians score major victory

By Russell Blinch  
Reuter

OTTAWA — Canada's tough brinkmanship may have led to the tearing down of Mohawk Indian barricades but the country's restless natives probably scored a major victory in focusing attention on their long-standing grievances.

After decades of retreat and inaction, Indian leaders believe Ottawa and the provincial governments must now take their demands much more seriously and act more quickly to address them.

"In the past the only alternative for the Indian has been to turn to the bottle or to the gun," said Andrew Delisle, a spokesman for the Mohawk nation in Quebec.

Mohawk warriors and Canadian soldiers began tearing down barricades last week blocking a major Montreal commuter bridge moments before the army was to launch an attack.

Negotiations are continuing to bring down the blockades at Oka, Quebec, where the confrontation started after the town's decision

called in the army to take down the barricades on the premise the Mohawks were negotiating in bad faith and civil order was threatened.

Native say the extreme measures have obviously worked.

The barricades at Oka were thrown up early this year and Mohawks at another Montreal area reserve blockaded the Mercier commuter bridge after police stormed the Oka bastion.

Later Indians from across Canada blocked rail lines, roads and staged other protests in a strong and perhaps unprecedented show of solidarity.

The standoff has also cast a national and international spotlight on Canadian natives.

"Indians have had a raw deal in this country," South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu told reporters during a visit in August to an Ontario reserve while the crisis was raging in Quebec.

Delisle said he hopes after the Mohawk stand-off is finally settled the government will realise native unrest will only grow if they do not move more quickly to address their concerns.

"It means the government and the people have to sit down and start talking seriously so that this situation won't happen again," Delisle said.

But they complain governments put them at the bottom of

Iraq and thousands of tonnes of food and other vital supplies bound for Baghdad are lying in Turkish ports.

"Turkey has behaved like a true European country and will reap the returns in its relations with the European Community at the time of the EC's enlargement," the semi-official Anatolian News Agency quoted Jerome Paolini, an expert at France's International Foreign Relations institute, as saying.

President Turgut Ozal has urged the West to compensate Ankara through increased trade and has called on the EC to step up imports of Turkish textiles as a first step.

Japan has already said it will help compensate Ankara for the losses it has incurred by closing the Iraqi pipeline.

Turkey dealt a heavy blow to Iraq's economy by supporting U.N. sanctions imposed to punish Baghdad for its invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

It shut down a twin pipeline across Turkish territory which carried 1.5 million barrels of crude a day — nearly half of Iraq's daily exports.

Ankara further tightened the noose by blocking exports for

soade Ankara to ease the economic noose and let supplies across the land border.

"We are implementing the embargo very effectively. Any change in our attitude is at question," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said last week.

Irqi Oil Minister Issam Adil Rahim Al Chalabi was rebriefed this week when he made a special trip to the Turkish border task officials to allow food and medicine across the frontier.

The boycott of Iraq is pinching Turkey in several ways. Exports to Iraq and Kuwait, estimated at a billion dollars this year, have dried up. Small companies with contracts in Iraq run the risk of bankruptcy.

Turkey has deprived itself of revenues from the Iraqi pipeline and of imports of oil at favorable prices. The closure has led Turkey to raise petrol prices by 38 per cent.

The Gulf crisis has also dealt a blow to the important tourism industry.

Fearing war, Westerners have been cancelling holiday reservations at a rate which could cost Turkey a further one billion dollars this year, according to industry sources.

Iraq has tried in vain to per-

mitigate the effects of the U.N. sanctions.

He said an Iraqi attack on Israel would trigger a devastating counter-attack.

"With a man like (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein there is a distinct danger. But... he must also know that starting a war with Israel would be a war Israel would finish," he said.

Shoval's appointment was agreed on before his two-member Rafi Ometz faction backed Shimon Peres' coalition with right-wing and religious parties established in June.

Shoval is a founder of Rafi Ometz, founded by dissidents of the Labour Party which joined the rightist Herut Party and centrist groups in the Likud bloc.

U.S.-Israel ties have been rocky since a Labour-Likud coal-

ition collapsed in March over Shimon Peres' refusal to accept U.S. proposals leading to first-ever peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians.

Shoval was chairman of the board of the Bank of Jerusalem, a housing and mortgage bank, and during a 1981-1988 break from parliament, he was managing director of the Israeli branch of a financial and real estate firm.

Educated in the United States and Switzerland, Shoval's doctoral dissertation focused on solutions for the West Bank and Gaza.

Nearly 90,000 Jews live among the Palestinians of the territories in heavily guarded settlements at the heart of Israeli-American differences. Washington says they are an obstacle to peace.

d Fanek

**Colonialism won't go away**

(Continued from page 1)

the people living there. We created a situation where people felt they had been wronged."

Britain's ties to the Gulf date back to the 18th century when the British began setting up trading posts and strategic alliances along the coastal route to India. One of those places was Kuwait, an impoverished and obscure seaport that had been under the control of the sprawling Ottoman Empire but gradually had become the feudal domain of the nomadic Sabah clan.

For generations, the Sabahs skillfully played off the British against the Turks, seeking the protection of each in times of trouble. Then in 1899, a new sheik, Mubarak Sabah, who took the throne after killing his two half-brothers, agreed to make Kuwait a formal protectorate of Britain in return for 15,000 pounds a year. The Ottoman Empire never gave up its claim of suzerainty over Kuwait, but treated it as a semi-autonomous district and the Sabahs as Ottoman governors. After World War I, Britain and France divided the spoils of the defunct Ottoman Empire, drawing new borders and installing ruling families loyal to the two European countries. One of the new states was Iraq, an amalgam that includes three ethnically divided, former Turkish provinces — Kurdish dominated Mossul, Sunni Muslim Baghdad and Shi'ite Muslim Basra — created in 1822.

"Woodrow Wilson had disappeared by then and there wasn't much rubbish about self-determination," recalled Parsons. "We, the British, cobbled Iraq together. It was always an artificial state; it had nothing to do with the people who lived there."

Even before the discovery of oil, the new Iraq was the wealthiest, most politically sophisticated of the new Arab nations. What it lacked was access to the sea, something the British War Office deliberately had chosen to deny the new country to limit its influence in the Gulf and keep it dependent on Britain.

"It was intentional, not by accident," said a London-based Iraqi political scientist who has studied British historical records on the making of Iraq. "It was British policy to prevent Iraq from becoming a Gulf state because Britain thought Iraq would be a threat to its own domination of the Gulf."

The issue was virtually ignored at the 1922 Uqair conference where the major dispute was over Saudi Arabia's borders with Iraq and Kuwait. Iraq was represented by a junior cabinet minister, Kuwait by a British political agent. Neither had much to say once Sir Percy decided where to put the markers, according to Dickson's account.

Still, Iraq never dropped the matter. Iraqi King Ghazi Ibn Faisal proposed a union with Kuwait in the 1930s, but was rejected by the Sabahs and their British protectors.

Two decades later, after the Iraqi monarchy was overthrown in a bloody 1958 coup, Baghdad tried again. When Kuwait declared its independence in 1961 and British troops

withdrew, Iraqi military ruler Abdul Karim Qassem massed troops on the Kuwaiti border in a dress rehearsal of the present conflict. The Iraqi troops pulled back after British troops rushed to the sheikdom, later to be replaced by Arab League forces.

Qassem blocked Kuwait's entry into the United Nations and the Arab League for two years. But when he was overthrown in 1963, the new ruling Baath Party-forerunners of Saddam's regime — came to terms with Kuwait, recognizing its independence and generally acknowledging its frontiers, although not a specific border line. Part of the deal, according to British Gulf scholar J.B. Kelly, was an \$85 million "loan" to Iraq from Kuwait, the first of many Kuwaiti attempts to buy Iraqi good will.

The new border never settled, in part because Kuwait was reluctant to risk its ownership of the South Rumaila oil field, which extends across the frontier that existed until the Aug. 2 invasion. Iraq massed troops on the border again in 1973, and even seized some of northern Kuwait, although it withdrew under the demand of the Arab League.

The Iraqi political scientist, who asked to remain anonymous because he has relatives in Iraq, said even those at home who bitterly oppose Saddam's rule believe in the country's claim to part of Kuwait. "It's not Saddam's problem or Saddam's cause; it's every Iraqi's cause, even those who, like myself, are against Saddam and believe the invasion was totally wrong."

The scholar believes Saddam's goal in invading Kuwait was to gain control of the northeast strip plus the two strategic islands. By seizing the entire country, Saddam thought he would have Kuwait under his thumb and force its rulers to agree to cede the northern area, according to this analysis. But the Iraqi ruler badly miscalculated Western reaction. He now faces opposing forces determined to deny him any fruits of the invasion.

Depending on the outcome of the present crisis, the issue of Iraq's access to the sea could again go unresolved-making yet another conflict with Kuwait or Iran inevitable," the scholar said.

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had withdrawn, Iraqi military ruler Abdul Karim Qassem massed troops on the Kuwaiti border in a dress rehearsal of the present conflict. The Iraqi troops pulled back after British troops rushed to the sheikdom, later to be replaced by Arab League forces.

Qassem blocked Kuwait's entry into the United Nations and the Arab League for two years. But when he was overthrown in 1963, the new ruling Baath Party-forerunners of Saddam's regime — came to terms with Kuwait, recognizing its independence and generally acknowledging its frontiers, although not a specific border line. Part of the deal, according to British Gulf scholar J.B. Kelly, was an \$85 million "loan" to Iraq from Kuwait, the first of many Kuwaiti attempts to buy Iraqi good will.

The new border never settled, in part because Kuwait was reluctant to risk its ownership of the South Rumaila oil field, which extends across the frontier that existed until the Aug. 2 invasion. Iraq massed troops on the border again in 1973, and even seized some of northern Kuwait, although it withdrew under the demand of the Arab League.

The Iraqi political scientist, who asked to remain anonymous because he has relatives in Iraq, said even those at home who bitterly oppose Saddam's rule believe in the country's claim to part of Kuwait. "It's not Saddam's problem or Saddam's cause; it's every Iraqi's cause, even those who, like myself, are against Saddam and believe the invasion was totally wrong."

The scholar believes Saddam's goal in invading Kuwait was to gain control of the northeast strip plus the two strategic islands. By seizing the entire country, Saddam thought he would have Kuwait under his thumb and force its rulers to agree to cede the northern area, according to this analysis. But the Iraqi ruler badly miscalculated Western reaction. He now faces opposing forces determined to deny him any fruits of the invasion.

Depending on the outcome of the present crisis, the issue of Iraq's access to the sea could again go unresolved-making yet another conflict with Kuwait or Iran inevitable," the scholar said.

"It was British policy to prevent Iraq from becoming a Gulf state because Britain thought Iraq would be a threat to its own domination of the Gulf."

The issue was virtually ignored at the 1922 Uqair conference where the major dispute was over Saudi Arabia's borders with Iraq and Kuwait. Iraq was represented by a junior cabinet minister, Kuwait by a British political agent. Neither had much to say once Sir Percy decided where to put the markers, according to Dickson's account.

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## France sets world sprint relay record in European athletics

East German Krabbe wins third gold in Split

**SPLIT, Yugoslavia (Agencies)** — France set a world men's 4x100 metres relay record Saturday when Bruno Marie Rose anchored his team to victory in 37.79 seconds on the final day of the European Athletics Championships.

The previous record of 37.83 was set by the United States in the final of the Los Angeles Olympics on Aug. 11, 1984.

Max Nordini led off for France, who trailed Britain at the first changeover.

They were still behind the British when Daniel Sangouma passed the baton to Jean-Charles Troubal who ran a scorching third leg.

He handed over to Bruno Marie Rose who sped up the straight to cross the line with his

arms held high in the air.

The Poljud Stadium erupted when the world record was announced and the French team jogged a triumphant victory lap.

In another development, Katrin Krabbe won her third gold medal of the European Athletics Championships Saturday when she helped East Germany to victory in the women's 4x100 metres relay.

The 20-year-old student ran the second leg in the last appearance

of the distinguished East German 4x100 relay teams who have been matched only by the United States over the past 30 years.

Igor Astapovich won the hammer throw at 84.14 metres; Leonid Voloshin took the triple jump by soaring 17.43; Andrei Perlov outlasted the field to win the grueling 50-kilometre walk in three hours, 54.36 minutes, and Tatjana Ledovskaya ran the fastest time in the world by winning the women's 400-metres hurdles in 53.62 seconds.

The fifth Soviet win, in the women's 10,000 metres, provided one of the most thrilling finishes of the day.

World 100 metres champion Silke Moeller ran the first leg for the East Germans, handing over to Krabbe who raced down the back straight to hand over first to Kerstin Behrendt.

Berndt passed the baton to Sabine Guenther who anchored the Germans to victory by a clear 15 metres.

Krabbe had earlier won gold medals in both the 100 and 200 metres.

The European championships became more of a contest of nations on Friday, with Britain pulling level with East Germany in the number of gold medals.

Colin Jackson, the Olympic silver medalist, gave Britain its eighth gold of the championships when he won the 110-metre hurdles in 13.18 seconds.

For the first time since the championships started Monday, East Germany finished the day without winning a gold medal.

The Soviet Union rebounded from a slow start and won five golds Friday for a total of six.

The West Germans finally outshone their future teammates from East Germany and grabbed

two golds Friday for a total of three.

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And his 31-year-old legs covered the court that had been the site of so many of his past triumphs better than at any time in recent memory.

"A lot of the work that I've done is starting to pay off," said McEnroe, who had only beaten one other top-20 player all year.

While McEnroe ended the fifth day with his crowd-pleasing win, the day's programme opened with a shocker when Seles joined Stefan Edberg and Andres Gomez on a list of fallen Grand Slam champions.

The heavily favoured third seed went out 1-6, 6-1, 7-6 when 82nd-ranked Italian Lina Ferrando staged a startling comeback.

Where higher-ranked players would have been thinking about departure flights, the feisty Ferrando refused to fold.

Playing for the first time on centre court at the open, Ferrando continually attacked net, successfully taking the passing game away from the powerful Yugoslav teen.

"I can't believe it. I always came to the net and she couldn't do anything," said the 24-year-old Italian, who had never been past the second round of a Grand Slam.

And in the pressure-packed

third set tiebreak, it was Seles, winner of seven titles this year, who couldn't take the heat. She failed to win a single point on her serve and found herself in a state of shock after going down 7-3.

"I still don't know what hap-

## McEnroe stays, Seles upset in U.S. Open

**NEW YORK (R)** — The U.S. Open lost Monica Seles but John

McEnroe, one of the tournament's biggest draws, stayed alive with a 6-3, 7-5, 6-4 third round win over 10th-seeded Soviet Andrei Chesnokov.

McEnroe, the former world number one now ranked 20th, has been labouring mightily to shake the considerable rust from his once-feared game.

But on Friday night before a packed stadium crowd, the four-time champion, turned back the clock, charging the net, cracking

sharp angled volleys and delivering that big, wide, left-handed serve that often left Chesnokov helpless.

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"I still don't know what hap-

pened out there," Seles said.

Two of the three remaining 1990 Grand Slam winners will live to fight another day after Friday triumphs.

Second seed Martina Navratilova, who collected her record ninth Wimbledon title this year, defeated American Halle Coffey 6-2, 6-2, while men's third seed Ivan Lendl remained on course for his eighth consecutive final round appearance with a 7-6, 6-1, 6-2 win over Austrian Alex Antonitsch.

McEnroe, whose home-town crowd used to root against him when he was on top of the world, was now enjoying the enthusiastic support and he stood with his arms raised savouring the victory.

"The people were getting behind me. It was great. It was a nice feeling," said McEnroe, who next faces seventh-seeded Spaniard Emilia Sanchez.

Sanchez nearly let his third rounder against Frenchman Fabrice Santoro slip away after failing to convert six match points in the third set. He finally ended it on his ninth match point of what became a five-set struggle.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) You have some recreation or entertainment you enjoy very much and this is a day to arrange for what you indulge in for some time to come.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) If a member of your family is in a hostile mood, just blame it on the planets and put off any discussion and retort until a more propitious time.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Think about what you can do to put your points across to usual

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1990

By Thomas S. Pieron, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

CONTACTS in a calm and unperturbed fashion or some friction could quickly develop.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Consider the various aspects of your financial affairs and the ready to change those which do not conform to some and sensible solutions.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) You have some personal concerns that you want to have worked out as you wish no master the cost but your better temper them with awareness of the views of your friends.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) A determined acquaintance has all sorts of ideas what you should do in order to gain an intimate sim but keep control of the situation.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Think about your position in worldly matters and you can find what to do in order to increase your prestige and standing in your community.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) One from a distance or with background very different from yours can try to lead you up the primrose path but be sure to hold control of your own fate.

## U.S. BASEBALL STANDINGS

### American League

#### East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	74	57	.565	—
Toronto	68	64	.515	6½
Detroit	63	69	.477	11½
Milwaukee	61	69	.469	12½
Baltimore	60	70	.462	13½
Cleveland	59	72	.450	15
New York	56	75	.427	18

#### West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	82	49	.626	—
Chicago	75	55	.577	6½
Texas	66	65	.504	16
California	66	66	.500	16½
Kansas City	65	66	.496	17
Seattle	64	68	.485	18½
Minnesota	59	73	.447	23½

#### Friday's Games

Boston 7, New York 3
Toronto 12, Cleveland 8
Detroit 12, Minnesota 6
Milwaukee 4, Baltimore 1
Seattle 5, Kansas City 2
Oakland 4, Texas 2
Chicago 6, California 5

### National League

#### East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	75	55	.577	—
New York	74	55	.574	6½
Montreal	68	62	.523	7
Chicago	62	68	.477	13
Philadelphia	60	69	.465	14½
St. Louis	60	71	.458	15½

#### West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	75	55	.577	—
Los Angeles	70	61	.534	5½
San Francisco	67	64	.511	8½
San Diego	60	69	.465	14½
Houston	59	72	.450	16½
Atlanta	51	80	.389	24½

#### Friday's Games

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3
Montreal 5, Los Angeles 2
New York 4, San Francisco 3</

Evacués d'Irak et du Koweit en Jordanie

## Les organisations indépendantes prétent main forte

Depuis bientôt une semaine, une équipe française, belge et hollandaise de «Médecins sans frontières» a installé entre l'Irak et la Jordanie une zone de transit pour les réfugiés sortant d'Irak. «Médecins du monde» fait de même à la périphérie d'Amman. La

En plein désert, dans les dunes du vaste «no man's land» qui sépare la Jordanie de l'Irak, un village de tentes et de parasols vient d'apparaître.

En quatre ou cinq jours, l'équipe de Médecins du monde a mis en place cette zone d'accueil et de transit de 15.000 m<sup>2</sup>.

«Ce qui compte, pour une organisation comme la nôtre, explique le docteur Pierre Harzé, coordinateur de l'équipe, c'est l'efficacité et la rapidité d'intervention». De fait, il ne s'est pas écoulé plus de 72 heures, entre le moment où Médecins sans frontières (MSF) a décidé d'apporter son aide et le moment où son équipe est arrivée en Jordanie avec tout le matériel nécessaire.

Le secret de cette rapidité, c'est l'expérience, et le système ingénieux du «kit». Ce sont des lots tout prêts de matériel et de médicaments,

Croix rouge et le Croissant rouge sont également présents. Tous travaillent en coordination avec la cellule d'urgence du ministère de l'Intérieur jordanien. Le but de cette opération est clair: aider la Jordanie à gérer au mieux l'afflux des évacués.

Organisation non gouvernementale (ONG), «Médecins sans frontières» n'a pas à demander d'autorisation à qui que ce soit pour se rendre où l'on a besoin d'elle. Elle est alimentée à 80% par des dons privés et à 20% par des subventions de la Communauté Européenne et du Haut Comité pour les Réfugiés des Na-

tions Unies. Pour cette opération en Jordanie, elle a acheté un kit «embarquage, eau et sanitaire» pour un coût de 300.000 dollars, dont la majorité partie est financée exceptionnellement par la Communauté Européenne.

C'est une structure légère, car il n'y a pas de blessés ou de malades à soigner. Il s'agit simplement d'offrir aux réfugiés un point de chute ombragé après leur longue traversée du désert, avec des points d'eau (de grandes outres de 15.000 litres ravitaillées par camions-citernes avec 12 ou 20 points de sortie) et quelques dispensaires pour appuyer des soins légers en cas de maladie bénigne. Le kit comprend aussi de quoi désinfecter cette eau pour la rendre potable et de quoi éliminer les déchets pour éviter leur accumulation.

De son côté, Médecins du monde (MDM), la deuxième ONG française derrière MSF, a choisi de s'installer dans un des six camps d'Amman: celui d'Andalouz, mis en place sur une ancienne gare routière désaffectée, à 18 km de la capitale jordanienne. Ces opérations, auxquelles participent aussi la Croix rouge et le Croissant rouge, s'inscrivent en fait dans un vaste plan organisé par le ministère de l'Intérieur jordanien pour répartir les réfugiés entre le point d'entrée de Roweishet et le point de sortie d'Aqaba. Inutile en effet que les gens s'installent à l'entrée en attente d'un point de chute, ou à la sortie en attente d'un bateau ou d'un avion. Il a donc été décidé de mettre en place des centres d'accueil sur huit points du parcours, où les réfugiés peuvent faire étape. Une zone de transit pouvant accueillir 20.000 personnes est installée dans le no man's land; une autre de 10.000 places à Roweishet; une de 2.000 à 3.000 places à Azrak; une de 38.000 à Amman; une de 4 à 5.000 à Qatrana; une de 6.000 à Ma'an; une de 3 à 4.000 à Quwayra et une dernière de 10.000 places à Aqaba.

Son équipe d'évaluation et de mise en place, dirigée par le Dr Bernard Benedetti, a passé le relais vendredi à une équipe médicale et technique de quatre personnes (un médecin, un pharmacien, une infirmière et un logisticien) qui ont commencé leur travail dans le camp. Un rôle essentiellement médical et sanitaire de cette fois-ci, car beaucoup d'organisations se sont fondées sur notre modèle et sous le même nom, dans différents pays d'Europe: Belgique, Suisse, Hollande, Espagne et Luxembourg. C'est ce qui explique que les membres de l'équipe MSF présente ici

Ainsi, avec les gens qui trouvent un point de chute par leurs propres moyens, la Jordanie peut héberger, semble-t-il, jusqu'à 100.000 personnes en permanence sur son territoire. Compte tenu du rythme des sorties, cela signifie qu'il peut accueillir jusqu'à 20.000 nouveaux arrivants par jour.

Dans les faits, le nombre des entrées est très variable. Il peut passer, en quelques jours, de 10.000 personnes à la réouverture des frontières la semaine dernière (sans doute à cause de l'effet dissuasif de l'annonce de la fermeture) à 20 ou 25.000 personnes.

Pierre Harzé émet deux hypothèses: ou bien le flux se stabilise à ce niveau et les choses se passeront sans trop de problèmes; ou bien le conflit s'envenime, avec des incidents ici ou là, et de plus en plus de gens vont chercher à sortir de l'Irak posant des problèmes de logistique. «Cela dit, nous avons encore des installations de réserve dans notre premier arrivage, précise-t-il, et nous pouvons toujours faire venir rapidement du renfort, même si nous ne l'envisageons pas pour l'instant.» Bernard Benedetti est du même avis. «Maintenant que notre organisation est mobilisée, dit-il, nous sommes capables d'acheminer du renfort en 48h.

C'est la première fois que MSF ou MDM interviennent en Jordanie, mais elles travaillent déjà beaucoup dans la région: à Liban, dans les territoires occupés, en Iran ou au Yémen. «Depuis notre formation, en 1971, explique Pierre Harzé, beaucoup d'organisations se sont fondées sur notre modèle et sous le même nom, dans différents pays d'Europe: Belgique, Suisse, Hollande, Espagne et Luxembourg. C'est ce qui explique que les membres de l'équipe MSF présente ici

### CLIN

### D'OEIL

### Histoire

*Un beau jour de l'année 2090, on évoquera sans doute dans les manuels d'histoire les événements vécus aujourd'hui dans ce Moyen-Orient mouvementé.*

*On parlera d'un certain George Bush, d'un certain Saddam Hussein et de l'annexion du Koweit. Mais l'on tentera surtout de vérifier si, il y a un siècle, la crise du Golfe constitua bien un chapitre dans l'histoire de la région.*

*On parlera enfin -surtout en Occident- sur la crise israélo-arabe qui, contrairement à d'autres crises, avait duré des décennies.*

*En 2090, on analysera également l'Intifada, qui entre ce lundi dans son millième jour.*

*Bref, on comprendra enfin -surtout en Occident- que l'histoire de la région est plus qu'une succession des contextes des événements.*

*Si les journalistes, parmi bien d'autres, étaient un peu plus historiens, leur couverture des faits aurait un peu plus de SENS.*

*Aymar Massenat*

soient belges, français et hollandais.

Créée, elle, en 1979, pour une grande opération de sauvetage des boat-people, MDM a payé sur son budget les 300.000 dollars que lui coûte l'opération, mais a demandé à la CEE une subvention d'un montant équivalent.

«L'équipement que nous avons ici nous permet d'accueillir 10.000 personnes pendant trois mois, explique le coordinateur de MSF, mais nous resterons aussi longtemps qu'il le faudra.» Bernard Benedetti est du même avis.

Jean-Marc Bordes

### LA SEMAINE...

de Sulaiman Swiss

#### Le «front» de la paix

Au fil des jours, il semble que la raison soit en train de l'emporter sur les penchants de guerre, de part et d'autre dans le Golfe arabe. Quelques bons signes: les déclarations virulentes ont diminué et les envois d'émissaires, les rencontres, les initiatives et les visites se multiplient aux niveaux arabe et international, en vue de trouver une solution politique à la crise du Golfe.

À la base de cette recherche assidue d'éviter la guerre, il y a certes la volonté profonde de plusieurs dirigeants et gouvernements de sauvegarder la paix dans cette région souvent déstabilisée par des conflits. A côté de ce motif noble, il y a aussi les «calculs» réalistes qui ont été faits cette semaine par une partie de l'administration américaine. Celle-ci est convaincue aujourd'hui qu'une solution militaire porterait un coup dur à l'Irak, certes, mais aboutirait en même temps à des conséquences négatives pour les intérêts américains dans le monde arabe. Certains mettent en garde contre l'enlisement dans un «nouveau Vietnam».

Il est vrai qu'Henry Kissinger et ses «disciples» du département d'Etat précient pour une guerre éclair immédiate, mais d'autres, plus nombreux, préfèrent donner la priorité pour l'instant aux mesures d'embargo économique décidées par le Conseil de Sécurité contre l'Irak ces dernières semaines.

Ce «débat» à l'intérieur de l'administration Bush pour ne pas parler de divergences se reflète de plus en plus dans la presse américaine et anglo-saxonne. Chaque jour ou presque, des commentaires, des articles et des lettres révèlent des fragments de ce qu'on peut appeler dorénavant «l'opposition à la guerre». A titre d'exemple, cette lettre publiée dans le «New-York Times» et reproduite mercredi dernier dans le «Jordan Times». Elle est adressée au président Bush par Alex Molnar, professeur de l'université du Wisconsin. L'auteur s'y oppose fermement à toute attaque ou action militaire menée par les troupes américaines dans le Golfe.

D'autres articles évoquent le coût élevé du stationnement des troupes en Arabie ou encore les difficultés auxquelles se heurtent les soldats.

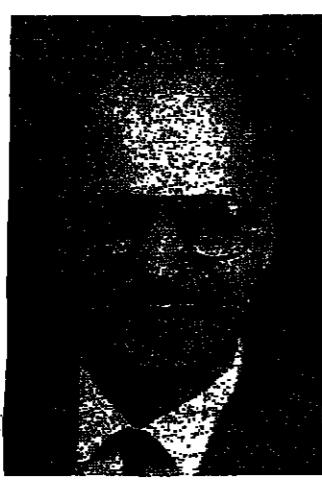
Plus significatif encore sont les résultats des sondages d'opinion publiés au début de la semaine dernière par «Newsweek» et d'autres organes américains. Il en ressort une tendance croissante des Américains à s'opposer à la guerre. Déjà des groupes de pression, des personnalités, des organisations et des comités se manifestent et réclament le retrait des troupes américaines de la péninsule arabique. Entre autres, les vétérans du Vietnam et les musulmans des Etats-Unis. Les motifs de cette opposition sont divers: humaniste, pacifiste, économique. Certains constatent combien la haine anti-américaine est forte parmi les peuples arabes et que le temps travaille en sa faveur.

D'autre part, semaine après semaine, le conflit prend des dimensions nouvelles: on se rend compte aujourd'hui qu'il a fondé la confrontation en cours n'est pas seulement entre l'Irak et les Etats-Unis mais bien entre le Nord et le Sud, autrement dit entre les riches et les pauvres de ce monde. L'explosion du conflit, si elle a lieu, sera l'occasion de régler les comptes entre ces deux camps.

Autre indice qui donne de l'élan aux efforts de paix, les assurances données par les dirigeants irakiens au président autrichien Kurt Waldheim qu'ils ne veulent en aucun cas une confrontation généralisée dans la région et qu'ils sont prêts au dialogue. Les Soviétiques sont en train d'élaborer, paraît-il, un projet de solution. Plusieurs observateurs s'attendent à des résultats positifs de la rencontre de vendredi dernier entre le secrétaire général de l'ONU et le ministre irakien des Affaires étrangères.

Nous ne prétendons pas que le front de la paix est déjà constitué, mais tout indique que ses éléments existent et qu'il pourra avoir la chance de l'emporter sur le front de la guerre. Faut-il rappeler le rôle des forces pacifistes pendant la guerre du Vietnam?

Pour qui travaille le temps? Est-ce pour les Irakiens ou pour les Américains avec leurs alliés respectifs? Nous souhaitons qu'il travaille avant tout pour la paix.



### Libres propos... Libres propos... Libres propos...

La crise du Golfe délie les langues, les plumes et les esprits. Le Jourdain, respectueux de tous les points de vue, publie cette semaine quelques unes des lettres qui lui sont parvenues en français.

M. Sabri Farah, ingénieur à Amman, nous a adressé ce texte en forme de petite annexe imaginaire:

«À tous les dirigeants déchus ou menacés par leur peuple. Pour une poignée de dollars (juste quelques milliards), il vous est désormais possible de dompter vos peuples et d'accaparer leurs richesses.

«Dans les plus brefs délais, et n'importe où dans le monde, vous pouvez faire envoyer ce qui suit: -des forces navales comprenant des porte-avions, des cuirassés, des lance-missiles et plusieurs milliers de fusiliers marins;

-des forces aériennes comprenant des avions de combat les plus modernes, des bombardiers, des avions spéciaux non détectables par les systèmes radar, des hélicoptères et des avions d'espionnage et de détection;

-des forces terrestres comprenant des forces blindées, des régiments d'artillerie, des lanceurs de missiles et des forces d'infanterie.

«Ensuite, nous pouvons offrir nos services dans des domaines divers. Entre autres:

-obtenir en un temps record le nombre nécessaire de décisions des diverses organisations régionales ou mondiales pour soutenir le point de vue de nos clients;

-organiser une guerre médiatique et psychologique à travers les chaînes d'information que nous contrôlons;

-organiser des opérations de sauvetage des otages ou des internés et les remettre saines et saufes (ou remettre leurs déportives, à dieu ne plaise) à leurs proches;

-organiser des opérations d'assassinat des dirigeants ou autres personnes-clés qui s'opposent aux désirs de nos clients;

-menacer d'employer, ou employer effectivement, des armes de destruction globale;

-mettre en place des blocus hermétiques qui empêchent même le lait de parvenir jusqu'aux nourrissons et les médicaments jusqu'aux malades;

-mettre sur orbite des satellites d'espionnage capables de compter le nombre de gallons sur l'épaule d'un sous-officier;

«Pour tous renseignements et réservations, prière de contacter notre siège principal ou l'une de

nos agences, dont les adresses suivent:

Siège principal: Jérusalem, siège du gouvernement.

Agence américaine: Washington, maison blanche.

Agence britannique: Londres, 10 Downing street.

Agence européenne: Bonn, chancellerie.

«Remarques:

1. Nous avons le plaisir d'annoncer que nous allons très prochainement ouvrir des agences à Ankara et Tokyo, ainsi que dans plusieurs capitales arabes.

2. Toutes les informations seront traitées par nos services avec la plus entière confidentialité, et ne seront communiquées qu'aux services de renseignement des pays alliés et amis.

Sabri Farah

de dévorer le berger en passant. Il était prêt à payer de sa vie, dit-il.

Le renard, voulant assurer ses arrières, on ne sait jamais, fit l'éloge du lion assurant que ces autres bestioles n'étaient bonnes qu'à manger. Et la foule d'applaudir... Vinrent ensuite le tigre, l'ours, le loup et d'autres animaux des plus féroces. Rien. Verdict, non coupables.

Intervention de l'âne, finalement, qui avoua humblement qu'en passant dans un pré il fauchait la largeur de sa langue en herbe. Une immense clamour s'éleva. «Voilà le coupable, c'est de lui que nous viendrons tous les maux de la Terre. A mort! Manger l'herbe d'autrui, quel crime abominable!»

Si le respect que j'éprouve pour lui, le président Saddam Hussein me rappelle tristement cette époque du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Tous les journaux du monde, toutes les télévisions, ne parlent que de lui. Et je reste sidéré devant ce déplacement insidieux et perfide de bassesses, de coups bas, de parti-pris, devant ce matraquage systématique du cerveau des médias par des titres aussi ronflants que ridicules pour décrire M. Saddam Hussein. «Le boucher de Bagdad», «La face du diable», «Hitler et j'en passe!»

Où va-t-on comme ça, avec

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Ecole française

## Première rentrée dans les nouveaux locaux

En raison des circonstances, l'école française d'Amman a dû reporter la date de la rentrée des classes au 17 septembre prochain. Ce sera la première rentrée dans les nouveaux locaux spécialement conçus pour elle à Abdoun, qu'elle occupe déjà depuis le mois de janvier. Une occasion de retracer l'histoire de cette école, enfin «majeure», à l'âge de dix-huit ans.

Toute blanche, toute neuve, dans ce quartier riche de la périphérie d'Amman qu'est Abdoun, l'école française est enfin chez elle. Son emplacement, ouvert sur un grand désert, son allure moderne et lumineuse et ses effectifs modestes répartis dans plus de 26 salles inspirent une sérénité studieuse.

Il n'en a pas toujours été ainsi. En 1972, lorsque quelques parents travaillant à l'ambassade de France décident de fonder une association pour éduquer leurs enfants, l'école s'installe dans une pièce de l'appartement de l'un d'eux. A cette époque, les élèves ne sont que cinq, mais, très vite, les effectifs augmentent. Au delà des enfants du personnel de l'ambassade, ceux des sociétés commerciales françaises travaillant en Jordanie viennent aussi s'y inscrire. A chaque fois, il faut dénicher pour une villa un peu plus grande, rapidement aménagée en groupe scolaire de fortune. Le maximum des effectifs est atteint en 1985, lorsque l'entreprise de bâtiment et travaux publics Spie Batignolles construit à Aqaba les usines de phosphates. On installe même, à cette époque, une annexe de l'école dans le port jordanien.

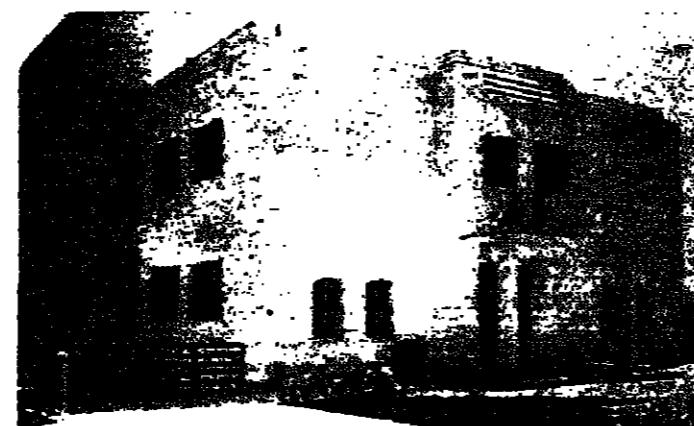
Après l'achèvement de ces travaux, les effectifs retombent un peu, mais reprennent leur croissance de 1986 à 1990. Il devient alors de plus en plus évident que de vrais locaux, spécialement conçus pour l'enseignement, sont nécessaires. On met donc en chantier la nouvelle école, construite en un temps record, à partir de mars 1989. Dès janvier 1990, l'école quitte sa villa du centre-ville pour intégrer ses nouveaux locaux encore inachevés et, en avril, tous les travaux sont terminés.

L'an dernier, 228 élèves ont suivi les cours de l'école française. Pas toujours de bout en bout en raison des dates de départ et d'arrivée en jordanie des parents, qui ne coïncident pas toujours avec le calendrier scolaire.

### Effectifs idéaux

L'école française accueille les enfants de tous les niveaux et de tous les âges, de la maternelle à la terminale. Ainsi répartis, les enfants constituent des classes de 10 ou 15 élèves: un effectif idéal pour que l'enseignement soit efficace. L'an dernier, explique Bernard Mahoux, le directeur de l'école, nous avions cinq élèves en terminale, préparant le baccalauréat. Ils étaient pratiquement tous en situation de cours particuliers, ce qui explique sans doute que'ils aient tous passé l'examen avec succès.

Reconnue par le ministère de l'éducation jordanien mais dépendant du ministère français, l'école dispense des cours strictement conformes aux programmes scolaires de l'héptagone. «Nous recevons régulièrement des inspecteurs de l'Education Nationale française qui veillent au bon respect des programmes», explique Bernard Mahoux. De plus les élèves du secondaire doivent rendre 12 ou 15 devoirs dans l'année pour chaque matière, dont un sur deux est corrigé en France par le Centre d'enseignement à distance. Concrètement, cela signifie un mini examen tous les



Les nouveaux locaux de l'école française inspirent une sérénité studieuse.

15 jours dans chaque matière. Beaucoup plus que ce qu'on exige de dans la plupart des collèges et lycées de métropole.

Pratiquement tous les enseignants sont des titulaires français, et les langues étrangères sont enseignées par des professeurs de nationalité correspondante: l'anglais par une Anglaise; l'espagnol par une Péruvienne.

En plus des salles de cours traditionnelles, l'école dispose de laboratoires pour l'enseignement des sciences, d'une salle de sport, d'une salle de musique et d'une grande bibliothèque.

La moitié des élèves sont français, mais 18 nationalités différentes sont représentées dans l'autre moitié. Les Jordaniens aussi peuvent s'inscrire à l'école française, à condition de bénéficier d'une autorisation spéciale accordée par le ministère de l'Education Nationale jordanien.

Bonne inscription et... bonne rentrée!

Jean-Marc Bordes



L'école accueille des élèves de la maternelle à la terminale.

TGV

## Les Provençaux contre la grande vitesse

Difficile de marier ce fleuron de la technologie française qu'est le TGV, avec cet autre fleuron, du tourisme et de la qualité de vie, qu'est la Provence (au sud est de la France). Le mois d'août a été marqué par de nombreuses manifestations dans les villes et les villages de cette

région: Avignon, Rognonas, Barbentane,... contre le tracé de cette nouvelle ligne qui devrait relier Marseille, Montpellier et Fréjus-Saint-Raphaël à Paris, en trois heures environ en 1997, contre cinq aujourd'hui.

En fait, le TGV orange, avec son nez effilé, va déjà jusqu'à Marseille, mais s'il roule à grande vitesse jusqu'à Lyon, il poursuit son trajet, au-delà, sur les voies traditionnelles qui ne lui permettent pas de dépasser la vitesse de 142 km/h, qui est celle des trains classiques.

C'est la raison pour laquelle la Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (SNCF) étudie depuis des mois le tracé d'une ligne spécialement conçue pour lui et lui permettant de rouler à 300, 320, voire 350 km/h sur ce trajet. Des études qui auraient du rester secrètes mais qu'une fuite a placées sous les feux de l'actualité, déclenchant la colère des Provençaux.

Techniquement et économiquement, le projet est parfaitement au point. Il s'impose même comme une nécessité pour la SNCF, dont la ligne PLM (Paris-Lyon-Marseille, les trois plus grandes villes de France) est l'axe majeur depuis la fin du siècle dernier. Pas loin de 13 millions de voyageurs l'empruntent déjà chaque année et le chiffre pourrait monter à 24 million avec la mise en place du TGV.

Acheminant les voyageurs de centre-ville à centre-ville, sans formalités d'enregistrement des bagages, le TGV deviendrait parfaitement concurrentiel comparé aux lignes aériennes intérieures qui sont déjà au bord de la saturation,



de même que les aéroports locaux. L'affaire est donc rentable à coup sûr, tout comme la ligne TGV Paris-Lyon, dont le trafic en 10 ans aura suffi à amortir le coût de son installation, ce qui en fait l'investissement collectif le plus rentable de ces trente dernières années.

Seulement voilà, les Provençaux recrignent et font barrage. Pour eux, le TGV n'offre aucun avantage et n'apporte que des nuisances. Par définition, en effet, le TGV ne dessert que les grandes gares sans s'arrêter dans les petites villes qu'il traverse. Pas question, donc, pour ceux qui travaillent à Paris, de prendre le TGV pour se rendre dans leur mas isolé, loin de toute agglomération. Pas question non plus pour les Provençaux de souhaiter monter dans un TGV pour aller dans une ville voisine. Pour les uns comme pour les autres, le TGV n'apporte rien et on lui préfère le bus bien nommé, moins rapide mais tellement plus souple.

Ce qu'on reproche surtout au TGV c'est de dégrader la région. La nouvelle ligne devrait traverser une zone très peuplée, riche en vignes, en vergers et en cultures de primeurs. Pour bon nombre de ses habitants, elle signifie donc expropriation, morcellement, perte de ressources et dérangement. Le TGV est trop bruyant (112 décibels) et rompt l'harmonie du paysage, parsemé qui plus est de vestiges traditionnels uniques en Europe.

Aussitôt, tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la région (et notamment les nombreux Parisiens influents qui y ont une résidence d'été) sont montés au créneau, multipliant les manifestations et les tracts de protestation.

Le ministre des Transports, Michel Delebarre, a envoyé des émissaires pour tâcher de raisonner la population et trouver un terrain d'entente. Leur tâche sera difficile. Une nouvelle bataille du rail vient de s'engager.

JMB

Horizontalement.

1: chantonnes. 2: rôti; 3: corde, 4: unie; abbé. 5: serre, rée. 6: me; 7: tress; 8: édit; 9: strate. 9: lu; 10: édame.

Horizontalement.

1: croissante. 2: horreur; ut, C: amies. 3: ment; stem. 4: triste, F: st. 5: Am. Gr. Nas. 6: dente, H: m: brodée. 7: bén; 8: semée; test.

Verticalement.

A: croque sous la dent. B: abomination; note. C: séduites. D: refusent; varice de sicut. E: rançons. F: hypothèse; département français. G: fait voler les Américains; dû. H: négation; décors. I: spécialité; sacré. J: plantée; épreuve.

### Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.

Verticallement.

A: croissante. B: horreur; ut, C: amies. 3: ment; stem. 4: triste, F: st. 5: Am. Gr. Nas. 6: dente, H: m: brodée. 7: bén; 8: semée; test.

## CINEMA

## TELEVISION

### DIMANCHE

17h45 - Denver, le dernier dimanche. Dessin animé.  
18h10 - La montagne Hunza. Documentaire sur un village dans les montagnes du Pakistan.  
18h30 - Ca c'est du cinéma.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Carnet de notes. Extraits de musique classique.

### LUNDI

18h05 - La dame de Canton. Documentaire sur le voyage de navigateurs amateurs dans l'Océan Indien.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Magazine sportif hebdomadaire. Centre américain, les jeudi 6 et dimanche 9 à 19h00.

### MARDI

18h15 - Dix chiens pour un rêve. Documentaire. Un jeune homme réalise son rêve: traverser la Sibérie sur un traîneau tiré par dix chiens. 18h30 - Des chiffres et des lettres. Jen.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Aujourd'hui en Jordanie: magazine local réalisé et présenté par Saleh Madi.

### MERCREDI

18h09 - SOS disparus. Série. Un avion perd sous la trace de sa magnifique compagnie.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Sélection de musique classique.

### JEUDI

18h10 - "Molicerissimo" (20): dessin animé.  
18h40 - Des Chiffres et des Lettres. Jeu.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Documentaires sur l'Allemagne et l'Egypte.

### VENDREDI

17h25 - "Trois milliards sans ascenseur". Film. Deux gangs s'affrontent pour s'emparer de trois milliards en bijoux. Lequel y parviendra? 18h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Les révolutions de l'intelligence. Série documentaire sur l'histoire de la science. Aujourd'hui: portant robot.

### SAMEDI

18h10 - Images et réalisations. Documentaire sur le sens de la vue. Aujourd'hui: comment il aide les êtres humains à se souvenir et à identifier des objets du passé.  
19h00 - Le Journal.  
19h15 - Contact. Magazine.

## JEU

### LE SAVIEZ-VOUS ?

**FAMILLE.** Quatre cents membres d'une même famille de sud-ouest de la France, les Soulié, se sont réunis récemment sous un chapiteau dans le village de Quins, à 25 km au sud de Rodez, autour d'un tableau de 17 mètres de long qui retrace l'arbre généalogique de la famille depuis 1657. L'arbre a nécessité cinq mois de travail et l'utilisation de 27 panneaux de papier quadrillé.

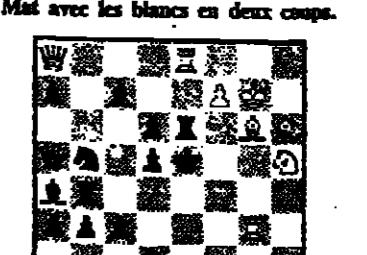
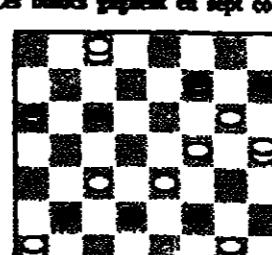
**IVOIRE.** Un chargement de 86 défenses d'éléphants d'une valeur de 400.000 dollars a été découvert dans l'épave d'un bateau qui avait sombré au siècle dernier dans la Manche, au large des côtes du Devon, en Angleterre. Le navire, qui venait d'Afrique, avait coulé en 1878 à la suite d'une collision. Les défenses qu'il contenait (une tonne d'ivoire) pourraient bien être le seul stock disponible sur le marché mondial du fait de l'interdiction internationale de vendre cette matière recherchée.

**INVASION.** L'invasion de touristes en Tchécoslovaquie et l'ouverture des frontières vers l'ouest a entraîné une pénurie d'hôtels particulièrement marquée à Prague. Près de 17,5 millions d'étrangers ont visité ce pays aux multiples richesses touristiques au cours des six premiers mois de l'année. 13 millions venaient des autres pays de l'est, soit deux fois plus que pour toute l'année dernière. 4,5 millions sont venus des pays occidentaux, le quintuple de l'an dernier.

### DAMES

Problème N. 26.

Les blancs gagnent en sept coups.



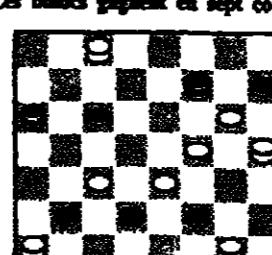
Solution du problème N. 25:

B. 12-7; N. 31-24; B. 23-19; N. 4-11; B. 15-13; N. 18-9; B. 19-26; N. 30-21; B. 1-19; N. 24-22; B. 17-19.

### ECHECS

Problème N. 26.

Mat avec les blancs en deux coups.



Solution du problème N. 25:

Cc5-e4.

# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1990 9

## World's airlines agree to increase passenger fares

GENEVA (R) — The world's major airlines agreed Saturday to raise passenger fares from five to eight per cent to offset increased fuel costs and insurance premiums due to the Gulf crisis.

The International Airlines Transport Association (IATA) in a statement issued at the end of a three-day meeting said the increases would be applied after Oct. 1.

The airlines would have to seek approval from their governments, the statement added.

It said cargo rates would go up by seven per cent, also subject to government approval.

Officials from about 90 airlines attended the meeting, which had been requested by member airlines.

The brief statement did not indicate whether the proposed fare increases would vary between regions.

"Airlines attending a worldwide passenger fares and cargo rates conference in Geneva, Aug. 29-31, have decided to seek government approvals for increased international fares and rates to partially recover recent extraor-

dinary cost rises," it said.

"The airlines will file surcharges on international fares generally falling into the range of five to eight per cent, for application on or after Oct. 1, subject to government approvals," the statement added.

"Carriers will file for an international rate increase which will generally be seven per cent, to be effective on or after Oct. 1, subject to government approvals," it concluded.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and no airline officials were immediately available for comment.

Fuel bills make up about 15 per cent of airline operating costs.

Spot market prices for kerosene jet fuel have risen by 35 per cent in line with a general increase in crude oil prices since the U.N. trade embargo to punish Iraq, a major producer, for its takeover of Kuwait, also a large producer.

Some U.S. airlines have announced plans to raise fares by between five and 10 per cent but have postponed the increases because of slack domestic demand.

## Indonesia wants lower oil stocks to cut prices

JAKARTA (R) — Oil prices could jump to \$40 a barrel unless industrial countries release some of their stocks, Indonesia's Mines and Energy Minister Ganjar Kartasasmita said Saturday.

"Oil stocks in industrial countries must be released now to press prices down," he told reporters. "If not, oil prices could reach up to \$40 barrel by the fourth quarter."

The price Friday for internationally traded Brent crude for October shipment was \$26.50 a barrel.

Ganjar was speaking after returning from Vienna where a majority of OPEC ministers had agreed to increase output to make up for the estimated four million barrels per day (b/d) lost to the world market since Iraq invaded Kuwait a month ago.

He said demand for OPEC oil was estimated at 24.6 million b/d in the fourth quarter but gave no figure for stocks in consumer countries.

"At present that would be very difficult for OPEC alone to fill so we expect industrial countries to release their stocks," he noted.

Iran, who rejected the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), insisted on linking any rise in OPEC output to a drop in stockpiles in consumer countries.

A World Bank contribution could come in the form of more

## World Bank ready to help nations hard hit by Gulf crisis

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank stood ready to help developing countries hit by the Gulf crisis but was opposed to hasty handouts by wealthy nations that ignored long-term economic goals, its president said.

"We have money in reserves," President Barber Conable told Reuters in an interview. "We can accommodate... additional demands."

But he warned rich nations against indiscriminately doing out emergency aid without taking account of the need for economic reforms in developing countries.

Such handouts could sap the resolve of Third World leaders to take the tough political decisions necessary to shape up their economies, Conable said.

"We should coordinate... contributions... in ways that will not undercut our (reform) programmes."

U.S. President George Bush has called on allies to help fund U.S. forces in the Gulf and support countries suffering from the effects of international economic embargo against Iraq. Among the nations he cited were Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and the states of Eastern Europe.

"As the old saying goes, when the industrial world gets a cold, the developing world gets pneumonia," Conable said.

## Mideast tension heightens volatility of shipping market

OSLO, Norway (AP) — The Gulf crisis has not been kind to the shipping industry, whose stocks have tumbled on fears tankers will be seized as insurance companies impose war-zone premiums and sailors demand hazardous duty pay.

Analysts in world shipping capitals say the market, complex and highly sensitive at best, is in some cases nearing panic.

"We can't predict anything," said Michael Kokkinis, president of the Greek Shipbrokers Association.

"Everyone is in a state of alert; both those who are buying and those who are selling ships. People are waiting."

Developing nations would be hit in a variety of ways by the economic fallout from the Gulf crisis, he said.

The steep rise in oil prices

would hurt those dependent on imported oil, such as Brazil and Eastern Europe.

The economic sanctions against Iraq would hit others, such as Egypt, which has lost remittances from Egyptian workers in Iraq and Kuwait, and Turkey, which is suffering from cutting off the flow of Iraqi oil through a pipeline.

And many would be hurt if the crisis led to slower economic growth in industrial countries.

"As the old saying goes, when

the industrial world gets a cold,

the developing world gets pneumonia," Conable said.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said Norwegian and U.S. shipping companies have been hit hardest. An Oslo business newspaper reported that some Norwegians saw their shipping fortunes halved on paper within two weeks of the takeover.

Loukas Hadjiaannou, the Greek owner of the world's largest independent tanker fleet, said 30 per cent of all tankers could be laid up by the crisis.

"The main thing that this crisis has done is once again stress the volatility of the shipping market," said David Glass, editor of Naftiliaki, a shipping magazine in Piraeus, Greece.

London experts said 60 ships, mostly tankers, were awaiting orders near the Gulf late last week. But they said there was some increase in chartering, where ships are hired for specific voyages.

Compounding a decline in tanker activity are increasing costs for shipping companies because of the dangers caused by the crisis.

Crews want cash bonuses for sailing in the Gulf. Greek shipowners and the Panhellenic Seamen's Federation have agreed to define the Gulf as a danger zone.

Insurance costs have increased as much as tenfold, though more often by three times, for ships in high-risk Gulf areas, according to Norwegian reports.

Jane Vidler of Lloyd's Insurance in London said war insurance rates for ships have been

raised three times since Aug. 2. But the highest premiums are still just one-tenth of the 7.5 per cent of a ship's value some owners paid during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

"The current situation in the Middle East has led to natural fears and a good deal of short-term inability to act," said Jarle Hammer, an analyst with Fearn-Hammar in Oslo. "Some are clearly on the verge of panic, and Kuwait crude lost to the market.

Also, some tankers have won longer contracts to sail farther for alternative oil cargoes because Turkey closed an overland pipeline from Iraq.

Uncertain oil supplies could also increase demand for coal cargoes from stable suppliers such as the United States and Australia.

## Argentina tightens austerity plan with massive price hikes

Buenos Aires (AP) — The government sharply hiked utility rates Friday and reiterated it would fire thousands of public employees in an effort to reduce the fiscal deficit and stimulate an economy in deep recession.

Economy Minister Antonio Gonzalez said many public employees under contract would be laid off beginning in September, and civil servants would be forced to retire early. He stated no figure, but analysts said the total would reach at least 80,000 of a public workforce of three million.

Some of the Gonzalez measures were announced before, but not carried out. The 80,000 employees were to have been retired or laid off by last April.

Earlier Friday, Gonzalez swore in new directors for the state electricity, gas and water companies. The previous directors were forced to resign for not complying with orders to reduce staff and hyperinflation and recession.

"We're looking from the national government to restructure the state, to do serious surgery on the state, and for that sacrifice and understanding are needed," he told reporters. "The party is over."

The Menem government removed controls on prices and foreign exchange, linked public service rates and their costs, reduced import tariffs and export taxes, cut the 1990 budget by \$4 billion, encouraged foreign investment and partially deregulated the oil industry.

The government also has proposed tax reform and the reorganisation of the central bank to make it more independent.

Results so far: The monthly cost of living was throttled to near single digits in July from a rate of 197 per cent 12 months earlier. The exchange rate has held steady for six months. The fiscal deficit narrowed.

The central bank also will require all banks that owe it money

## Gorbachev promises stability in 6 months

MOSCOW (AP) — President Mikhail Gorbachev, faced with citizens furious over shortages of everything from refrigerators to cigarettes, said Friday the government will try to stabilise the Soviet economy in the next six months.

Speaking to reporters after a two-day session of government advisory bodies, Gorbachev said officials believe the country should settle on one blueprint for major economic reform. There are at least four in the works, with widely different prescriptions for curing an economy that suffers from chronic shortages and hidden inflation.

"We must come out with one programme," he told a news conference. "If we lose two or three months, we'll have to reject a lot, and it will affect things in such a way that we will have to make corrections not only in tactics but strategy."

In an indication of the urgency he attaches to fixing the country's economic woes, Gorbachev said he will "cut my foreign trips to the limit." He is slated to visit France in the fall but appeared to rule out another trip he had been expected to make, to Spain.

The four commissions, including a group supervised by Gorbachev and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, have been working on proposals to move the Soviet economy from a centrally planned command system to one driven primarily by market forces.

The groups went to work after the national legislature, the Supreme Soviet, rejected Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov's blueprint for a "transition to a regulated market economy" on June 13. The Supreme Soviet reconvened Sept. 10 to take up the latest proposals, which Gorbachev said would not be ready for another week. The original deadline was Saturday.

Gorbachev told reporters "serious measures" would be taken in the next six months to cut off Soviet's ability to accumulate "hot money," the term for income derived from black marketing and from undeserved salary raises.

The Soviet Union suffers from

## S. Korea reports recovery

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea's gross national product (GNP) grew 9.9 per cent in the first half of the year, up from a 6.8 per cent rate for the corresponding period last year, the Bank of Korea has reported.

Central bank officials said growth was powered by a booming domestic construction industry and strong consumer spending.

They did not predict this year's annual growth rate, but before the Gulf crisis, government economists had projected eight per cent to nine per cent growth for the year.

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## Vietnam praises U.N. powers over Cambodian peace efforts

HANOI (R) — Vietnam Saturday praised the five major U.N. powers for trying to help the Cambodian war, but stopped short of urging the Phnom Penh government to accept a new U.N. Security Council peace package.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told reporters: "We consider the efforts of the five powers to be on the right track. Now it remains an internal matter for the Cambodian people. Vietnam will support the decision of the Cambodian people."

Vietnamese Prime Minister Do Muoi stressed Vietnam's support for Cambodia in a speech Saturday marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The official Cambodian News Agency (SPK) reported from Phnom Penh Friday that Hor Nam Hong, who handles foreign affairs for the government, said he saw the U.N. plan as a talking point to be discussed in Jakarta soon by all the Cambodian factions.

The five permanent members

of the U.N. Security Council, Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, agreed Tuesday on a plan providing for a major U.N. role in supervising disarmament of the warring factions and helping run an interim government in Cambodia until elections are held.

Vietnam backs the Phnom Penh government, while China arms the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of three guerrilla groups trying to overthrow Phnom Penh. The United States and other Western countries have backed two smaller guerrilla groups.

In January 1979 Vietnamese troops toppled a Khmer Rouge government that was responsible for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians during its four-year rule.

Western diplomats say Vietnam is playing a delicate balancing act, eager to cooperate with other countries in the peace process, but unwilling to abandon its Cambodian ally.

One diplomat said the foreign minister's statement was the

strongest official Vietnamese pronouncement so far in support of the big five's efforts.

"It's definitely a step forward," he said.

The prime minister, in an apparent reference to the U.N. plan, said in his speech that Vietnam supported constructive initiatives of other countries and international organisations to settle the conflict.

Speaking in the National Assembly building in front of a bust of Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the republic, Muoi told an audience of more than 1,000 people, including top government officials, military men and foreign diplomats, that Vietnam wanted to normalize relations with the United States and China.

He said serious mistakes had been made in the last few years in Vietnam's efforts to move from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy.

In the 45-minute speech, he said Vietnam had to overcome internal problems including corruption, smuggling, tax evasion,

embezzlement, and a sluggish bureaucracy if its economic reforms were to work. He said continued dependence on state subsidies would not be permitted.

Vietnam's gross domestic product increased by 80 per cent between 1976 and 1989, Muoi said. National income rose by 52.9 per cent, export volume by 717.2 per cent and the value of industrial output by 102.5 per cent and the value of agricultural output by 62.8 per cent.

He said food production reached 21.44 million tons in 1989, an increase of 7.95 million tons.

But Muoi said Vietnam still faced extreme difficulties.

"Hostile forces are carrying out many sabotage activities against our efforts to build and defend our country," he said.

"We are building a state of the people, by the people and for the people," he said, but added that the country must not divert from the path to socialism and must strengthen the leadership role of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

## Sri Lanka imposes curfew on 3 districts

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — The government Saturday imposed an indefinite curfew on three Tamil districts in northern Sri Lanka to enable troops to conduct operations against Tamil guerrillas, military officials said.

The curfew took effect at 6 a.m. (0030 GMT) in Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Mannar, and was announced over state-run radio. A curfew also was imposed in Kilinochchi, a northern town.

The officials, who cannot be identified under briefing rules, gave no details of the planned military operations.

Sri Lankan forces control the towns in the districts, but the countryside is under the control of the Tamil Tiger rebels fighting a 7-year-old war for independence.

Four soldiers, six Tamil rebels and two civilians were killed Friday in the north and east of India's southern coast, officials said.

The four soldiers were killed and five more wounded Friday when a foot patrol triggered a land mine on Mandaitivu Island in the Jaffna peninsula, officials said.

The Sri Lankan army was stalled at Mandaitivu on the 11th day of an offensive to end a rebel siege of the 23-man army garrison in Jaffna Fort. The fort on the edge of Jaffna City is linked to the island by a heavily mined causeway which the troops have failed to cross. It has been cut off for 10 weeks.

The six rebels were killed when troops opened fire at the guerrillas, who had torched two mosques and some Muslim homes at Palamunai village in the eastern Batticaloa district Friday, the officials said.

The two civilians, a Muslim and a Tamil woman, were killed by Tamil rebels in two separate attacks in the east, the officials added.

The force was pushing east-

## Liberian rebels accused of killing 200 foreigners

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AP) — The Ghana News Agency has reported that Liberian rebels opposed to the introduction of a West African peacekeeping force have killed 200 foreigners from the three countries who had taken refuge at their embassies, saying they were being held for their own protection.

There was no response from Taylor to the Ghana News Agency report. The rebel leader confirmed Thursday that he was holding several thousand foreign nationals.

The Ghana News Agency quoted Ghanaians who had escaped the attack, and said thousands more were waiting outside Monrovia's port for a ship that would take them home.

Kwasi Kwateng, 36, a Ghanaian teacher, said rebels attacked a community of 2,500 Ghanaians living in Barnesville, about six kilometres from Monrovia's port.

Kwesi Egyir, 52, a Ghanaian who has lived in Liberia since 1963, said Taylor's men were looking for Ghanaians and Ghanaians in particular because they believed Ghanaians and Nigerian members of the African force had inflicted many casualties on the rebels.

Egyir said the rebels were able to identify the Ghanaians and Nigerians by their accents and tribal scars.

## Kaunda condemns Buthelezi for South African violence

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Saturday strongly condemned supporters of Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for their part in factional fighting among blacks in South Africa.

The six rebels were killed when troops opened fire at the guerrillas, who had torched two mosques and some Muslim homes at Palamunai village in the eastern Batticaloa district Friday, the officials said.

The two civilians, a Muslim and a Tamil woman, were killed by Tamil rebels in two separate attacks in the east, the officials added.

The force was pushing east-

tween its forces and those of the African National Congress (ANC).

About 500 people have been killed in the violence in two weeks.

Kaunda, who met Buthelezi earlier this year, said the Zulu leader must stop the violence and work for political recognition through constructive work.

"Recognition for him will come as a result of his good will and not killing people," the Zambian leader said.

## Andorra to get 1st penal code

ANDORRA LA VELLA (R) — The 700-year-old principality of Andorra, nestled in the Pyrenees between France and Spain, will get its first penal code Saturday. Prostitution, pornography, money-laundering and abortion are among the crimes given tough treatment in a code that replaces the present inconsistent mix of customary and Roman law. The code takes effect as the principality prepares to introduce its first constitution, in a bid to bring Andorra, co-governed by the French president and the Bishop of Urgell, a nearby Spanish town, into the modern age.

The territory of 465 square kilometres and 50,000 people has long thrived on smuggling and its status as a tax haven but now taking steps to clean up its image. The new code confirms the abolition of the death penalty, last applied in 1943, but sets sentences of up to six years for prostitution, 30 months for distributing pornography and up to six years for people carrying out abortions. Mothers will be subject to two-and-a-half years in jail. The maximum sentence for murder is 30 years.

**Toy rocket ignites fire, teenager charged**

SANTA ANA (AP) — A 15-year-old boy whose toy rocket touched off a 7,040-acre (2,816 hectare) blaze has been charged with a minor count of recklessly setting a fire, authorities said. The youth told officials the rocket malfunctioned on July 12 and crashed into dry brush at Chino Hills State Park. After attempting to stamp out the flames, the boy called an emergency telephone number. He suffered minor burns on his lower right leg. Model rockets are restricted in certain wilderness areas. The Orange County district attorney's office filed the charge Wednesday. The youth was not identified because of his age. Three inmate firefighters were overcome by smoke and a fourth fractured an arm in a fall. No structures were damaged in the blaze, but officials estimated the cost of putting out the fire at \$500,000.

**Ancient burial cave found in Aleutian Islands**

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA (AP) — An ancient burial cave containing the mummified remains of more than 30 people has been found in the Aleutian Islands. The discovery is being called one of the most important in Alaska in years. A volunteer working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service discovered the cave in June while looking for fox dens on an uninhabited island, Chuck Ditors, the agency's regional archaeologist said. "This discovery is unquestionably one of the most important archaeological finds in Alaska in a half-century," said Ditors. Well-preserved artifacts found in the cave include weapons, household goods, and artwork, and some toys that were buried with children. The location was not disclosed.

"They were real closed-mouth about it, very careful in order to protect it from pot hunters. They didn't even radio information about the find." Since June, archaeologists have been studying the cave's contents.

## Taiwan premier proposes '1 China, 2 regions' formula

TAIPEI (AP) — Premier Hau Pei-Tsun Saturday proposed a "one country, two regions" formula in another attempt to solve differences between Taiwan and the rival Communist government in China.

Hau said the formula would respect the differing political systems of China and Taiwan, which has been governed by the Nationalists since they lost a civil war on the Chinese mainland in 1949. Hau said the Nationalists would enact laws based on the new formula to govern trade, cultural and other civilian exchanges between Taiwan and China. Such exchanges have increased recently. Officials said one main area to be covered would be the repatriation of an increasing number of mainland Chinese who have entered Taiwan illegally to seek a better life. At present there are no laws covering them. More than 10,000 mainlanders have entered Taiwan illegally since 1987, when the Nationalists relaxed private contacts between Taiwan and China. The Nationalists, who maintain they are China's legitimate leaders, continue to reject any official contacts with the Chinese government. In the past, both sides have offered other formulas to solve their differences, but each solution has been rejected by the other. China proposed a "one country, two regions" formula in an attempt to resolve the dispute over sovereignty.

**Canadian troops clear more Indian barricades**

MONTREAL (R) — Canadian soldiers cleared away more of the Mohawk Indian barricades blocking access to a major Montreal Bridge Friday while a few miles away troops maintained their siege around a small but defiant band of Indians.

Troops between Quebec officials and Mohawks to end a long standoff at Oka, a lakeside resort where the conflict over land claims erupted in July, collapsed Thursday and the province re-issued an order for the army to dismantle barricades there.

Army officials said most of the blockades on roads leading to the bridge had been dismantled, but the main barricade blocking the bridge will take longer to clear because the Mohawks have dug trenches deep enough to swallow tanks.

Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddon announced Friday that department officials were discussing long-term land claims with Indians from Oka in hopes of ending the seven-week-old crisis.

"As of late last evening, my officials were entering into discussions with the people of Kane-atake (the Mohawk settlement at Oka) with a view to settling the stage for the land negotiations once the barricades are removed."

There were no signs Friday that the army was preparing to clear the barricades at Oka. A handful of soldiers in armoured carriers kept watch on the Indian stronghold.

**Bail set at \$1 million for suspected Florida killer**

GAINESVILLE, Florida (AP) — Dozens of men were under scrutiny in the slayings of five college students, but attention focused on an 18-year-old University of Florida freshman charged with assaulting his grandmother.

Edward Louis Humphrey, 18, was jailed with bail set at \$1 million and authorities acknowledged Friday he was being investigated in the slayings that have paralysed this northern Florida town.

Humphrey lived at the apartment and searched for clues in the garbage. "There's a lot of good information that we have received that seems to bear some credence that he may be a possible suspect," police Lt. Sadie Darnell said.

Humphrey was among as many as 100 people being checked out by homicide detectives, Darnell said. About 600 law enforcement officials are involved in the hunt.

Also mentioned was Warren Virgil Finch, a fugitive wanted in an Ohio mutilation murder who was allegedly spotted in Gainesville and nearby Ocala about a week before the slayings.

The victims — students at either the University of Florida or Santa Fe Community College in Gainesville — were found stab-

## Cocaine use declines in U.S. — study

WASHINGTON (AP) — New drug-use statistics confirm earlier surveys that indicate cocaine use in the United States is declining, according to officials at the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The new data show a continued drop in the number of cocaine-related emergency room visits in hospitals across the country — 27 per cent from the third quarter of 1989 through the first quarter of 1990.

"We are finally beginning to see some progress in reaching those who are seriously affected by the cocaine epidemic," said Charles Schuster, director of the institute, which is in the Department of Health and Human Services.

The figures from the drug abuse warning network, or DAWN, show the number of visits for the first quarter of this year was 8,135, a 4 per cent reduction from the last quarter of 1989 when 8,507 visits were recorded. Visits in the third quarter of 1989 numbered 11,145.

The data is based on reports from 431 emergency rooms. Most of the facilities are located in large metropolitan areas.

Despite the improvement, however, the number of cocaine-related deaths continued to increase last year, to 2,496, up from 2,254 in 1988. DAWN reports death data only on an annual basis.

"We're assuming deaths occur most often among the heaviest users, and that's the population you'd expect to see changes in last," said Edgar Adams, director of epidemiology at the institute.

"We're just beginning to see change in the emergency-room data, and if that continues, we would hope to see a downturn in the deaths next," he said.

Heroin use followed the same trend as cocaine, both for hospital visits and for deaths.

The DAWN data shows the number of emergency room visits related to the drug dropped 12 per cent, from 3,933 in the third quarter of 1989, to 3,071 in the first quarter of this year.

Heroin-related deaths, however, climbed from 1,884 in 1988 to 1,995 in 1989.

Significant decreases in cocaine- and heroin-related emergency room visits were reported by hospitals in most of the cities included in the DAWN report, officials said.

Investigators, who earlier took semen and blood samples from the crime scenes, took a blood sample from Humphrey, said his public defender, Randy Moore.

In Sharps, Brevard County Judge Kerry Evander ruled there was reason to hold Humphrey on \$1-million bond pending trial in October on the assault charge. "Innocent 'til proven guilty," Humphrey said in a clear voice at the hearing.

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semen and blood samples from the crime scenes, took a blood sample from Humphrey, said his public defender, Randy Moore.

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Barry was found guilty this month of one count of cocaine possession and innocent of a simi-

lar charge. The judge declared a mistrial on 12 other charges after the jury failed to reach a decision.

Meanwhile a report by the Colombian secret police published Friday said terrorist attacks and murders have decreased sharply in recent weeks.

The report said there were 321 murders in Colombia during August, compared to 678 in June, according to El Tiempo, the country's leading newspaper.

However, he said he could not be sure that the violence of the drug war was over.

He said the arrest of fugitive drug boss Pablo Escobar had always been a priority for the government but he could not say his capture was imminent. A decision on whether to extradite Escobar could be taken only after his capture, he said.

Asked how he would react if the drug barons repeated an offer made earlier this year to surrender, Gavria said an unconditional surrender offer would be good news for Colombia and for humanity.

He said Colombians were very disappointed with the verdict in the drug trial of Washington Mayor Marion Barry.

"We have (lost) so many lives of judges, policemen, presidential candidates, members of the Supreme Court and we don't see that the judicial system in the United States is working in the same way we are working," he said.

The drug traffickers are suspected of killing hundreds of people in a wave of bombings and shootings after Gavria's predecessor Virgilio Barco declared an all-out anti-drug offensive in August 1989. But violence has dropped sharply since the traffickers

have been maimed or killed.

The report was presented to Gavria's administration by the Department of Administrative Security, Colombia's secret police, El Tiempo said.

In a separate development, a Spanish judge has frozen three bank accounts containing more than \$1 million deposited by a Colombian drug trafficker, the authoritative El País daily reported Friday.

The accounts, at